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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Europe's Mill Grinds On

Purge: Ideology's Product

French Labor Legislation

¶ **Gears in Europe**—The diplomatic mill continues to grind at the gristle of Middle European boundaries, the clean of racial minorities, the fat of colonial possessions, and out of the process the fate of Europe seems destined to emerge. From the talks begun Thursday between Reichsführer Hitler and British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson come rumors that anti-National Socialist publicity and mandated German colonies are furnishing early subjects, with the probability that German aims in central Europe and British interest in the continued independence of Austria and Czechoslovakia will dominate later conversations.

* * *

• **It is predicted** that next Tuesday, when Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's new Foreign Minister, goes to London to take formal leave of his Ambassadorial post there, the Anglo-German search for European stability will begin to influence the flavor of the diplomatic dish. Simultaneously, Premier Chamberlain's "realistic" foreign policy will be reaching toward the Italian spice jar as "appeasement" talks go forward, probably at Rome.

* * *

• **Meanwhile Austria** adds aroma to the dish with changes designed to put into effect the provisions of the Berchtesgaden agreement. Graz National Socialists succeed in ousting the local Fatherland Front and Government heads, but fail to achieve dominance in the local government of Styria, the new government head being a Catholic lawyer in sympathy with the "spiritual unification" of all Germans and committed to a moderate course. In other ways, too, Chancellor Schuschnigg is fulfilling his part of the Berchtesgaden agreement by allowing National Socialists to participate in public life, while standing courageously for independence in the approximate position once taken by Austria's beloved and martyred Chancellor Dollfuss.

* * *

• **Czechoslovakia**, concerned over Britain's interpretation of "realism" and Germany's idea of European "peace," makes similarly brave gestures. Its Premier, Milan Hodza, tells an enthusiastic Chamber that the little democracy will defend sovereignty, boundaries, and independence "to the uttermost."

* * *

• **Little by little** the product of the European machine seems shaping toward a pre-Versailles Treaty Europe, with Germany demanding extra garnishing and Britain holding out for less.

* * *

¶ **The Confession Phase**—The current Soviet purge, following the precedent laid down for such "trials," passes through its "confession phase" on schedule, with the confessions including the crime of sending young boys to Germany and Turkey to be educated as insurrectionists, confessions of intrigue, of plots to assassinate, of spying, and traitorous activities against the U. S. S. R. With probable doom sealed anyway, the willingness to confess shown by the 21 defendants in the latest blood purge trial seems remarkable to Occidental minds. But for 20 years, Russians have been trained in the theory of "approximate" justice, which accepts the position that persons may rightly be convicted of any charge, however fantastic, once they are considered to be "socially undesirable." • It is fatal to be a political poor guesser in a collectivist nation.

* * *

¶ **Chautemps Victory**—The labor code bill passes the French Senate, 191 to 71, bringing to an end a six-day parliamentary deadlock and bringing to focus a rebellious Chamber of Deputies through a lens of confidence in Premier Camille Chautemps' government. The Premier warned the Chamber that the government could not survive an unfavorable vote. "There are limits to human endurance," he said, and the Chamber agreed with him, whereupon the Premier took the bill back to the Senate and the conflict over his code—designed to replace expired collective contracts and to assure France industrial peace—is successfully ended. • The victory for Chautemps inaugurates a new phase in the relations between Labor and Capital, and is a significant experiment in Labor legislation.

* * *

¶ **Floods of Assistance**—Los Angeles and the flood-swept areas of southern California turn toward rehabilitation as the crest of wild waters along major streams sweeps by and relief work is tuned to match the demands of the situation. Emergency supplies, ranging from yeast to rubber boots (says the (AP)), are flown from San Francisco and air communication begins to approach normal. Known fatalities, 70; missing, 25; property damage, some $10,000,000 is the toll taken from sunny California by the precipitous rush of streams from mountain to sea. • But the rush of sympathy and aid from all over the nation mingles with the promise of a comprehensive flood-control authorization bill from Washington to warm the hearts and hopes of those who have, in this as in other emergencies, proven their dominion over physical misfortunes.

Japanese Reassure U. S. on Aims; Free Speech Still Flourishes in Diet

Hirota 'Sorry' If America Fears Attack by Pacific Power

Favors Navy Cut

TOKYO, March 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota of Japan, urging world naval reduction by abolishing all large warships, told a Parliamentary Budget Committee today he was "sorry for America" if the United States were building Pacific Coast defenses in fear of Japan.

Mr. Hirota told the Committee relations with the United States were friendly, when a Committee member asked:

"But it seems the United States is fortifying Hawaii and Alaska. Does the Foreign Minister believe the American people fully understand Japan?"

Japan's policy toward the United States was made clear in my speech opening the Diet," Mr. Hirota replied. "We are doing our best to promote friendship through an exchange of messages with Secretary Hull.

Policy Unchanged

"This policy will be unchanged in the future.

"However, if it is true the United States is fortifying the Pacific Coast to provide against Japan, I am sorry for America.

"As long as we fully understand each other, I am confident there will be no trouble between Japan and America."

A Foreign Office spokesman said later that while "I am sorry for America" was a literal translation of Mr. Hirota's words, the meaning to Americans and to Japanese was different.

Mr. Hirota's meaning might be expressed better, the Foreign Office spokesman said, thus: "I am sorry America feels the necessity of taking such a step, which is an unnecessary expenditure, because Japan has no intention of attacking."

Statement Explained

Turning to naval building, Mr. Hirota told questioners:

"Japan would welcome the opportunity to discuss the question of naval reduction with the powers.

"If such opportunity appears, the Japanese Government will propose the total abolition of capital ships."

[Capital ships, defined by the 1921-22 Naval Treaties, are those, not aircraft carriers, of more than 10,000 tons and with guns of more than 8-inch calibre. The suggestion was the most direct by Japanese since the Tokyo Government refused to divulge her naval building program at the request of the United States, Britain and France after reports Japan was building battleships of more than 35,000 tons—the limit set in the London Naval Treaty, of which the three Western Powers are signatories.]

Marines Again Halt Japanese Soldiers

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, March 4

United States Marines were reported by police today to have halted an armed detachment of 75 Japanese at the boundaries of the American defense sector of the International Settlement.

Marine headquarters declined to comment on the incident but it was presumed a protest was being made to Japanese authorities. After four such incidents had brought American representations, an agreement was reached Feb. 17 by which the Japanese Army forbade their patrols to encroach on the United States defense sector.

Criticism of Government, Despite Repression of War, Continues

Grievances Aired

By William Henry Chamberlin

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The record of the first two weeks of deliberation in the Japanese Diet excites surprise by the amount of vigorous criticism which can still be uttered, despite the obvious repressions of the wartime situation. On the main question of the prosecution of the war, to be sure, no dissenting voice is heard. But Government policies have been criticized in sharp and unequivocal terms; a miscellaneous list of popular grievances has been given publicity; individual Ministers, notably Finance Minister Kaya and Minister of Commerce and Industry Yoshino, have been pressed hard with inconvenient questions.

The Japanese Diet in time of war remains a freer forum for the discussion of grievances than the legislative assemblies of the European dictatorships are in time of peace. In no one of these dictatorships, for instance, could a Government measure encounter the open criticism which has been voiced in regard to the electrical power control bill in the present session of the Diet.

[New and more bitter incidents in the Diet's fight against the National Mobilization Bill were reported by the Associated Press. The measure, which would grant expropriation powers to the Government and permit mobilization of the Nation's economy for war purposes, has been vigorously attacked by individual members of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Flooded Areas In California Count Up Cost

Rebuilding Is Begun—Damage $10,000,000—Many Perish

Record Rain Fell

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (AP)—Communities of the flood-swept areas of southern California turned their energies to a major task of rehabilitation today, following many hours of explosive violence from torrential streams. The Red Cross announced in a broadcast that the relief situation was under control, and Mayor Frank Shaw here said that all danger was passed.

Known fatalities reached 78; 86 others were reported missing; and the final toll remained in doubt. Property damage estimates were upward of $10,000,000.

Supervisor Herbert C. Legg of Los Angeles County, Chairman of the County-Flood Control District, telegraphed Gov. Frank Merriam asking that he include a measure for flood-relief funds in a forthcoming special session of the State Legislature.

While the rest of the nation was stunned by the disaster reports which poured out of the flood areas, it was pointed out by meteorological experts that no sustained climax, such as occurs frequently in the central and eastern parts of the country, is possible here. The rapid and often precipitous descent of streams from mountains to the sea makes for quick run-off and the crisis is swiftly past.

Makes Swift Flow

The nature of the terrain, on the other hand, makes also for a more torrential flow, and for such tragedies as the undermining of a bridge over the Los Angeles River on which a number of people were watching the flood.

Mayor Shaw declared, "We are at work on a preliminary estimate of damage to public and private property." The work of rehabilitation is already under way "with every resource of the city government cooperating 100 per cent," he added.

Red Cross officials said they were caring for 3,000 homeless in Los Angeles County. Mrs. Esther Chadburn, Field Representative, said preliminary investigation showed at least 1,500 homes uninhabitable.

Emergency supplies, ranging from yeast to rubber boots, were flown from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and communication between the two cities began to approach normal.

One plane took 3,000 pounds of yeast to Los Angeles to avert a possible bread shortage. Another carried 100 pairs of high rubber boots for relief workers.

Railway Crews Help

Southern Pacific Railway crews hoped to repair the Montalvo Bridge, badly twisted by the central California flood, and partly restore service as far as Glendale, a Los Angeles suburb, before nightfall.

The Valley Highway between Los Angeles and San Francisco was reopened to limited traffic today, the Northern California Automobile Association reported. Detours were made around flooded sections near Merced, Madera, and Fresno.

Telegraph and telephone lines were partly restored.

An estimated 1,000 persons, many of them driven from their homes by the Santa Ana River, were sheltered temporarily in Municipal Auditorium at San Bernardino, 60 miles east of here.

Anaheim police were credited with saving many lives in low-lying sections of the city by warning residents of threatened areas when the Santa Ana's dikes began to weaken. Patrol cars, with sirens screaming, raced through the threat-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Which Will Rule Police?

Wide World

Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart — **Michael Skubl**

Dr. Seyss-Inquart, Inducted Into the Austrian Cabinet at the Request of Reichsführer Hitler, Is Nominally in Charge of the Police. But the Immediate Control of Law and Order Is Vested in a State Secretary, Within the Ministry, and in This Post Chancellor Schuschnigg Has Continued Herr Skubl

Roosevelt Pen Profits to Buy Place for Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Though the project has many details yet to be worked out, President Roosevelt intends to use the net profits from his newspaper and magazine writing to start a "national trust" or public endowment to establish a repository for the semi-official papers of American statesmen, The Christian Science Monitor learns exclusively today.

His plan will require an Act of Congress, provision may be made for a special building, and in its entirety the project seems likely to require considerably more money than is expected to be netted from the impending publication of the President's papers. When Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, announced on March 1 that the President would keep no part of the income from his publication, he said:

"The net proceeds will be devoted to a useful public purpose under Government direction."

That purpose, in part at least, is now disclosed to be a permanent system for caring for just such papers as have been examined by the President and Justice Samuel I. Rosenman in preparing the forthcoming publications.

But its method of application gives rise to numerous difficulties. Here is the broad situation:

Mass of Material

Most American Presidents, and all recent ones, have kept an extensive personal file of correspondence and other material. This included letters, documents, notes, memoranda, bearing in very large part upon public affairs. Much of the material was of the greatest historical interest, invaluable to future students.

In the weeks preceding a President's departure from the White House, his staff would be busy crating up vast quantities of material. Under all past interpretations, this material was interpreted to be the private property of the retiring President, and ultimately of his heirs.

Yet, it is obvious, the material is also of great interest to the Nation; it is almost possible to say that the Nation has a property right in it too. Recognizing this situation, President Roosevelt evidently wishes to provide a means by which the Nation's share in such documentation is secured.

But how this result will be attained has not yet been disclosed.

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Pro-Germans In Austria Get Firmer Hold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 4—Step by step, changes are being made to put into effect the Berchtesgaden agreement under which Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg agreed with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler to give representation to the National Socialists within the Government of Austria.

The Governor of the Province of Styria, Dr. Karl Maria Stepan, has been removed and Dr. Rudolf Trummer put in his place. Thus the National Socialists of Graz have succeeded in their efforts to oust local heads of the Fatherland Front and of the Government Administration.

The new "Landeshauptmann," or Governor, however, is by no means a National Socialist. He is a well-known Roman Catholic lawyer who has distinguished himself by activity in the Catholic Academic Club and shown sympathy with "spiritual unification" of all Germans. In other words, he is a moderate man who, it is hoped, will hold the balance between the two sides.

Vienna Bans Papers

Graz papers announcing permission to wear the Swastika and to use the Hitler greeting in Styria have been banned in Vienna. Some reports say the Government will refuse to recognize the permission to display the German emblem which was granted in Styria by Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Minister of Interior.

A further development announced today is the retirement of the head of the Austrian General Staff Gen. Alfred Jansa, allegedly because of reaching the age limit. Gen. Franz Böhme has been appointed in his place. This change is believed to have taken place in order to facilitate Austro-German military co-operation. It is said that General Jansa refused to equip the Austrian Army with weapons identical with those used by the Germany Army. The new General Staff chief is said to have no pronounced political inclinations. He was in Intelligence Service and spent some time in Ethiopia during the war.

Church Backs "German Peace"

Meanwhile the head of the Austrian Evangelical Church issued a circular expressing enthusiastic approval of Austria's new "German peace."

The Government has allowed publication of the description of the way National Socialists will carry on their activity in the future. There will be a "Council" of 12 National

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

New Deal: Summary Of 5 Years

Roosevelt Feels Many Objectives Won, With Some Failures

Declares More Are Yet to Come

Finds, in Reviewing Past, Ship of State Is on Same Old Course

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Under the same sort of leaden skies that canopied his inauguration five years ago today, President Roosevelt rode across Lafayette Park to St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church with members of his Cabinet and chief officials and attended divine service. It was in this church, a half-decade ago, that he went to pray for guidance before proceeding to his inauguration on the Capitol steps.

Then, to his press conference at the White House, he outlined his present objectives and ideals, and said: "After five years the old Ship of State is still on the same course."

The President greeted the newspapermen with the statement that the "lead" on today's story should be the Fifteenth Psalm, which was read at the services at St. John's. This familiar Psalm, which the President said he thought would be something new to newspaper copy desks, contains the commendation of "he that backbiteth not with his tongue," and of "he that putteth not out his money to usury nor taketh reward against the innocent."

President in Good Form

Mr. Roosevelt today looked unusually chipper and refreshed. To those who have seen him several times a week for the past five years, the marks of his responsibility and the passage of time were fully evident. But his whole attitude was positively jaunty. He was not bowed down by the cares of office nor the challenge of present conditions.

And it was with typical relish that the President flung out his admonition about the Fifteenth Psalm, embarked upon his warm plea for the continued publication of corporation salary figures, and finally summarized his objectives and progress.

About 125 newspapermen again crowded his office; the President took a dig at them which he would not have done five years ago when he chided them for writing about changed policies when only methods were changed.

But the atmosphere was pleasant and refreshing, free from tension or seeming artificiality, and the Chief Executive manifested vigor, poise, and confidence.

Situation Much the Same

There are striking similarities and dissimilarities between today and that tense day five years ago. Now the extreme tensions produced by the bank closings and the immediate national emergency have disappeared. But underneath there is today an uncertainty about economic conditions which is similar to many earlier periods in the years since 1929.

Today, in the view of some authorities—many of them highly placed in the Roosevelt Administration itself—the Nation faces an economic crisis no less grave in its basic implications than that faced five years ago. To some of these observers, a thrust of decisive governmental activity similar in kind if not in quantity with the historic "hundred days" of 1933 is now urgently demanded.

But there are no signs that President Roosevelt will embark upon any such activity. Rather, the word continues to be "all's quiet along the Potomac." In his summary statement, the President adopted a calm and long-range viewpoint. He outlined objectives, but gave no hint of sudden or vigorous action to thrust toward them. He definitely envisaged the possibility that the wages and hours bill, for example, would not be passed at the present session, without showing any alarm at the prospect.

Deaf to Further Spending

Indeed, all the outward earmarks today are that the President intends to "ride out the recession" with the methods and policies already established, and with no new ones. To the pleas of some of his important advisers, like Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, that he inaugurate a new government spending program of perhaps $1,000,000,000, President Roosevelt appears to turn a deaf ear.

The President's unwillingness to adopt the venturesome or bold policies being pressed upon him has produced charges of "Hooverism." Some of his disappointed advisers say he is "sitting still" in the White House, doing nothing substantial to get production and purchasing power under way again.

But Mr. Roosevelt is surveying the situation with calm, as today's statement indicates. Here is what he said, after a reporter had asked for an anniversary summary:

The significant thing is that after five years the old ship of state is still on the same course. The same objectives, the same ideals, prevail today as at the beginning. It is necessary, he said, to draw a distinction between objectives and policies on

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Labor and Capital In France Placed Under Arbitration

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The News

PARIS, March 4—France inaugurated a new phase in the relations between Labor and Capital today when Parliament passed a conciliation and arbitration act, the first of a series of six measures constituting a modern French labor code.

Premier Camille Chautemps forced a favorable vote of 191 to 71 in the Senate by putting a question of confidence, being ready to resign, it is said, in the event of a revers. Earlier the Chamber of Deputies had adopted the bill unanimously.

Besides containing an extensive rule for the conciliation and obligatory arbitration of all labor disputes, the law enacted today includes the highly controversial "sliding wage scale" which provides for adjusting salaries to variations in the cost of living.

The Background

As finally approved by both the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, a week and several times, owing to threatened general strikes, seemed a week and several times seemed about to upset the Government, the sliding wage scale in the Govern-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Alberta Social Credit Out; Dominion Court Voids System

OTTAWA, March 4 (CP)—The Supreme Court of Canada today dealt a vigorous blow at the Social Credit program of the Government of Premier William Aberhart in Alberta Province.

The Court not only ruled unconstitutional three Alberta bills bolstering the Social Credit program, but Chief Justice Lyman Duff ruled against the Alberta Social Credit Act, the cornerstone of the Aberhart Government's financial structure.

Going outside the points specifically referred to the Court, Chief Justice Duff handed down an opinion that the Social Credit Act was outside the legal jurisdiction of the Province.

The opinion was considered highly important, because it threw doubt on the validity of the whole effort of the Aberhart Government, which came into power in Alberta in 1935, to set up a new economic scheme for the Province.

Three Bills Nullified

The three bills ruled unconstitutional were the Credit Regulation Bill, "to amend and consolidate the Credit of Alberta Regulation Act"; the Alberta Press Bill, "to ensure the publication of accurate news and information," and the bill increasing taxes on banks in Alberta.

The Supreme Court also ruled that the Dominion Government had power to disallow provincial legislation, and that a Lieutenant Governor of Canada had indicated his approval or disapproval thereof.

This point was at issue in connection with enforcement of certain laws in the program of Alberta's Social Credit Premier William Aberhart.

On every point referred to it the Court ruled against the Provincial Government and accepted the arguments of the Dominion Government.

Beyond Powers of Province

The Chief Justice, in dealing with the three bills, found it necessary to examine "the general scheme and history of the (Social Credit) legislation" of Alberta, including the Social Credit Act.

He decided that it went beyond the powers of the Province as defined in the British North America Act, the organic law for the Dominion of Canada.

Premier Aberhart acknowledged early last year the failure of the program on which he was swept into office on Aug. 23, 1935, with a promise of "credit dividends" of $25 a month for all adult citizens of Alberta Province.

That program proposed to increase the individual consumer's purchasing power, eliminate profiteering, regulate price spreads on goods sold or transferred in Alberta, increase internal credit and prevent hasty foreclosures and lower individual indebtedness.

The Credit Regulation bill invalidated today provided for licensing credit institutions in Alberta and placing them under control of local boards dominated by appointees of the Social Credit Board.

The Press Bill made it mandatory for newspapers to disclose news sources, the authors of news stories and editorials and print corrective or explanatory stories on Government policies at the dictation of the Chairman of the Social Credit Board.

The Bank Tax Bill imposed an extra levy on paid-up capital, reserve funds and undivided profits of banks operating in the Province.

Niemöller Sent to Prison Camp

BERLIN, March 4 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Martin Niemöller, fighting Protestant opponent of the National Socialist régime, has been placed in a concentration camp by the Gestapo, the German secret police.

The wife of the World War submarine commander was told today that Dr. Niemöller had been sent to the Sachsenhausen, Saxony, camp despite his previous release.

Dr. Niemöller, outspoken foe of the Government's efforts to dominate the church, had been sentenced to seven months in jail on charges of attacking National Socialist leaders and using the pulpit improperly, but the court held his sentence already had been served while awaiting trial.

After Dr. Niemöller had been freed by the court Wednesday, he was immediately rearrested by the Gestapo. Except for a brief interview with his attorney he had not been heard from since.

Government spokesmen said that he had been taken into protective custody because of fears that radical National Socialists, angered by the "lenient" sentence of the court, might harm him.

Sachsenhausen has previously entered into the church fight against National Socialism. It was there a year ago that Dr. Friedrich Weissler, chief of the Administrative Bureau of the Protestant Church's governing body, was reported as having committed suicide.

"Never to Be Released"

Church circles recalled that Heinrich Himmler, Chief of all German police, stated in a public interview that certain types of Germans who will not accept the National Socialist State never would be released from concentration camps.

There is no legal procedure such as habeas corpus by which Dr. Niemöller might be released, even temporarily, as he is held without any charge against him in the technical state of "protective custody." His detention rests solely with the discretion of the secret police.

As a result of the new arrest of Dr. Niemöller, the Church struggle took on new complications. Strong repercussions were felt particularly in the rural communities where the Church continues to be the social as well as spiritual center.

To the average Protestant or Roman Catholic farmer, a clergyman is almost sacrosanct and they decline to believe a man like Dr. Niemöller, whose patriotism has been unquestioned, can be any enemy of the State.

Seek to Free Pastors

The determination of the farmers was illustrated only a few days ago by the appearance of a delegation from East Prussia to secure the release of some 30 East Prussian pastors who had been arrested for continuing to take up collections for the confessional movement and for reading from the pulpit names of persons who left the church.

The first act of the episode took place at the War Ministry where the farmers insisted "we want to render every possible service to Der Führer in peacetime as farmers and in wartime as soldiers, but there is one thing that must not be taken from us—that we continue to serve Our Lord Jesus Christ faithfully."

The War Ministry sent them to the Church Ministry. From there they went to the Foreign Office where they pointed out the dangers of having church unrest along the German border.

The delegation specifically demanded the release of District Superintendent Krueger, who not only was a World War officer and decorated with the Iron Cross, first class, but is now pastor for the Goldap Garrison.

The superintendent and most of the ministers were released.

In the Boston Section:

C. I. O. seeks to halt wage cuts in wool industry.

National downhill and slalom races set for tomorrow at Stowe, Vt.

New Connecticut merit system shown to have "teeth" in it.

House passes bill making endless chain transactions a lottery.

and News From All New England in the

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Economics in the News

Diesel Engines—A Promising Industry Which May Produce Fundamental Changes—Developing an Old Idea

By H. B. E.

In economic history the spur to recovery has most often been a new discovery or a new invention or a new development which has attracted capital and put men to work. No such impetus came out of the 1929-1932 depression. In default the Government induced recovery. But the pump, unfortunately resisted priming, and no new enterprise came along to carry recovery forward, as the railroad did last century and the automobile did this century. This absence of enterprise has worried the economists. Can it be, they ask, that there is an increasing secular difficulty in finding promising channels of investment on a large scale? In less economic language, is the spirit of enterprise, which flourished so exuberantly in pioneer America, drooping?

A negative answer seems to have been supplied by the General Motors Corporation. In a recent article I hazarded that, because of the greater unused mileage of cars now on the roads, the automobile would not be in the lead of the next recovery. The industry, however, makes other things besides automobiles. In the last few years a good deal of the time of General Motors has been taken up with research into improvement of the diesel engine. And the announcement now comes from Detroit that a new factory has been dedicated to the mass production of new-type diesel engines with a horsepower as low as 22.

* * *

The diesel engine is, of course, not a new idea. But the new developments are sufficiently important to constitute a new idea. It was in the '80's that Dr. Rudolf Diesel gave his invention to the world. The principle is the compression of air within a cylinder. In this manner the temperature of the air is raised to such a high degree that, when brought in contact with the fuel oil, a combustion takes place within the cylinder which drives the piston down on its power stroke.

However, till recently, application of the idea has been very limited. Two reasons have accounted for this: first an inability to make engines sufficiently light or flexible for installation where weight is an important consideration; and, secondly, the relatively low speed of the motor. These handicaps have now been overcome.

In recent years, manufacturers have been enabled to reduce the weight of the diesel from around 400 pounds per horse power to below 20 pounds. A comparable gasoline engine weighs around 15 pounds. Moreover, there has been developed a fuel pump capable of injecting the fuel at high speeds and making it possible for manufacturers to increase the speed of the diesel to about 3000 revolutions a minute, against a former speed of 600 revolutions. General Motors' contribution lies mainly in the decision to engage in the mass-production of what are called "packaged power" units at competitive prices.

* * *

These improvements in the diesel engine persuaded the brokerage firm of Hornblower & Weeks to describe the prospects of the industry as "very bright." After reading the figures and details provided by this firm, I agree. At present the field may be restricted mainly to the motor truck industry. However, the time may not be far distant when passenger cars will receive attention. Since there are no spark plugs or other ignition devices in the true diesel engine, cars powered with diesels would be relieved of their present fire hazard.

Then what? Will the packaged power units eventually provide the way for that break-up of industry that many reformers today are seeking on grounds of political health? Is the diesel, in making cheap power available at low installation costs, "dating" the present political tangle over TVA's and private utilities? One wonders. But, surely, enterprise in economic life is marching faster than political development.

Czechoslovakia to Defend Freedom

The News

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 4 (AP)—Premier Dr. Milan Hodza told a crowded, cheering Chamber of Deputies today that Czechoslovakia was determined to defend to the uttermost its sovereignty, its boundaries, and its independence.

It is also willing, however, to reach an understanding with Germany "on the basis of absolute equality," he declared.

The atmosphere was tense as Premier Hodza rose to deliver the long-awaited declaration of the Czechoslovakian Government on issues recently raised by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler of Germany.

Tumultuous applause greeted his assertion that "we want peace, but with things as they are today we must let it be known that if destiny confronts us with the necessity of defending ourselves we will resist with all our strength."

Czechoslovakia's borders are "absolutely untouchable," the Prime Minister declared. Regulation of questions on national minorities within the borders, he continued, is "solely and exclusively the prerogative of the State."

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Premier Dr. Milan Hodza's speech here today brings to at least a temporary end a period of tension in Europe comparable only to that of January, 1923, when France sent her troops into the Ruhr. It winds up the more immediate repercussions to Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag speech of Feb. 20, which was regarded as a challenge to all nations harboring in their midst a portion of the 10,000,000 Germans dwelling outside Germany's frontiers.

A series of dire threats seemed to have accumulated over the head of the little Czechoslovak democracy lying almost isolated among dictatorships.

Not only had Herr Hitler thrown out hints that he would expect the 3,000,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia to rejoin the "Great Motherland," but the previous Hitler-Schuschnigg understanding had appreciably increased Germany's influence in Austria, with which country Czechoslovakia had in recent years maintained close ties.

To aggravate the difficulties, the British Cabinet's move in dropping Foreign Secretary Eden with the intimation that its policy henceforth would tend to understanding with the dictators, leaving Czechoslovakia to fend for itself, seemed to remove one of the main bulwarks of Czech independence.

Little Entente Shaken Somewhat

Another move, which appeared likely to weaken the stand of the small nations generally was the recognition by the Balkan Entente of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. The importance of this lies in the fact that Rumania and Yugoslavia are members of the Balkan Entente, while Czechoslovakia is not. On the other hand, Rumania and Yugoslavia are also members of the Little Entente, which consists of Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

The unity of the Little Entente, therefore, has been somewhat shaken—although by way of compensation the possibility arises that the Balkan Entente's move might affect favorably Czechoslovakia's policy of uniting the Little Entente in a political and economic accord with the Rome Protocol states—Italy, Hungary and Austria.

Nevertheless, the predicament of Czechoslovakia in view of the new turn of diplomacy in Europe seemed sufficiently serious. The most vital question that remained for this sturdy Democracy, that had arisen out of the 1919 peace treaties, was: would France, its close ally since 1922, hold to its treaty agreements?

Delbos Pondered

For several days after the upheaval in the British Cabinet no definite word came out of France. Foreign Minister Delbos had been on the point of resignation. There were not wanting elements in French politics who wished to join Britain in trying for the best deal possible with Germany, leaving Czechoslovakia to its own devices. But on Feb. 26 M. Delbos came forward with a flat statement that France was resolved to keep its obligations toward Czechoslovakia, and also with Russia—which also has an understanding with the Czechs—whatever terms it might try to arrange with others. The policy was almost unanimously approved by the French Chamber.

France, it seemed, held to the view expressed by President Beneš of Czechoslovakia that the destiny of Europe will be decided in the young Republic. Secret diplomatic support and open declarations of policy from Paris redoubled Prague's determination to stand its ground, to yield nothing of its sovereignty to any pressure from without, to refuse to discuss any claims to autonomy by separatist groups.

Further support for this attitude then came from Britain, when, following the Delbos speech, Premier Chamberlain announced that the British Government could not "disinterest itself in events in Central Europe."

On the constructive side of their policy, in which the Czechoslovakians, following the line laid down by the great statesman, President Masaryk, have shown outstanding wisdom, the Government has been active in removing causes of friction between the race groups with the Republic, not only with the Sudenten Germans, but also with the Slovak autonomists, both of which groups have received or are to receive important concessions.

Removing Racial Friction

It is this sound development within the hybrid State which has given the best answer to those dabblers in power politics, who, regarding Czechoslovakia as merely an artificially-created strategic state on Germany's eastern frontier, would now sacrifice what they have erected in view of changes in policy.

Czechoslovakia, which rather resembles the old Austro-Hungarian Empire in miniature, has made too sturdy a growth in its experiment of democracy for such summary liquidation. Composed of some 7,000,000 Czechs, roughly 3,000,000 Slovaks, and a similar number of Germans, with smaller groups of Magyars, Poles, and Ruthenians, the progress toward evolving a democracy that allows each of the groups reasonable political privileges and freedom has gone too far to be lightly abandoned. There have been, and still are, difficult problems of amalgamation and now and then evidence of discontent, but a steady course of wise and disinterested statesmanship has produced a nation of a caliber at least so substantial that throughout the past three trying weeks its attitude has been one of calm self-reliance and total freedom from the hysteria that has characterized many a more powerful nation.

France Takes Definite Stand As Guardian of the Czechs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Whether France should make itself the guardian of Czechoslovakia is a subject of discussion among French publicists.

It has been answered in no uncertain terms by Foreign Minister Delbos' announcement of adhesion to France's engagements with the young Republic and by the general approval evidenced in the Chamber of Deputies and the Nation at large. In fact the turn of events has done much to silence the voices that had been raised against this commitment, voices such as that of Pierre Dominique, a well-known Radical writer, who has preached that France cannot be the "gendarme of Europe."

France and Czechoslovakia are linked together militarily. Czechoslovakia has definite promises. It is felt that France logically would have no option but to fight for Czechoslovakia, which is likewise tied by pact with Russia in the same way as France.

If Britain's support of Czechoslovakia could be taken for granted, the question would not have arisen for France. But since Britain's attitude following its Cabinet changes is far from certain and has at least raised talk of withdrawing from its Central European commitments, an added responsibility rests on France, which, as events show, it is determined to shoulder.

Strong Factional Claims

The present President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Benes, wrote letters in 1918-19 which postulated the formation of Czechoslovakia on the model of the Swiss Confederation. Many believed at the time that there was the only proper system; for the Czechs themselves, with their 7,000,000, constitute scarcely half the whole population. The Slovaks, the next largest racial group, have sometimes expressed discontent at what they regard as Czech dominance, and all who have taken an interest in foreign affairs have been, at times, inundated by propagandist literature from Slovak societies.

As for the Germans, who are numerically half as strong as the Czechs, they live on the frontier and some elements among them claim autonomy. There are also Hungarians. In short, Czechoslovakia resembles strangely, in miniature, the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, which was composed of shreds and patches.

The Problem

But that is no reason why it should not exist. It may be, from the European viewpoint, a necessary buffer state. Nevertheless, Czechoslovakia realized that if it is to hold together, if it is to escape attack, it must conciliate the different races, and bring them together in a unity which is not incompatible with diversity.

Certainly the Czechoslovak effort to demonstrate a successful functioning of democracy is an important effort in the maintenance of an orderly regime. Yet the German demand for autonomy for the German inhabitants has become a major issue.

Thus, in the face of the Reich's demands, some Frenchmen would notify Czechoslovakia that help would be forthcoming, even of a military order, only on certain conditions. And those conditions should include a reform of the existing regime.

M. Dominique does not discuss whether the treaties of 1919 are justifiable or not; he argues that France cannot throw its whole forces, stake its whole fate, on the defense of a particular system in some corner of Europe.

Henri de Kerillis, one of the Nationalist chiefs, disagreed sharply, arguing thus: Why should a Frenchman expound such a thesis of noncombativity, when Great Britain is already asking how far it should engage itself in Europe? Will not German exigencies increase in the face of such weakness? If France says it does not want, and will not have, war for such a comparatively paltry dispute, will not Germany take advantage of the confession?

A Question of Risks

M. de Kerillis urges that even though France is afraid of war, and will avoid war, it is bad business to shout it from the housetops.

M. Dominique argues that France cannot afford to risk its vast empire in quarrels of secondary importance which do not concern it; that furthermore, it has not the means to plunge in. He adds:

"The Franco-Czech alliance, by reason of the Franco-Russian pact, the hostility of Germany and Russia, and the constitution of the Rome-Berlin axis, has become, though France probably never meant it to become, an essential element of a sort of anti-Germanic system."

He argues, too, that the French Nationalists for once are in accord with the French Communists, who take their instructions from Moscow: they both now breathe defiance to Germany.

To which M. de Kerillis offers a familiar retort: if France does not stick with its possible allies in Europe, Germany will defeat them, and absorb them, one by one, and then France's turn will come.

The recent vote in the Chamber settled the dispute for the time being.

Sisley Huddleston

Linden Officials Charge Politics In Inquiry Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINDEN, N. J., March 4—Supreme Court Justice Clarence E. Case has set April 2 for a hearing in Elizabeth on an application by 44 petitioning taxpayers for a summary investigation of the City affairs of Linden, a municipality that has enjoyed phenomenal growth in recent years.

A general affidavit signed by the petitioners, represented by John J. Molson, Jr., contains charges relating to city finances, tax lien foreclosures, property purchases and sewer contracts.

Simultaneously with the court order the City Administration issued a statement saying the demand for the investigation was inspired by political motives.

"The applying attorney is a defeated candidate for Mayor of the City of Linden," it said. "We are about to enter into an important election when the small group of people in this community who have never gotten over the success of the Democratic Party in Linden will strain every facility within their reach in a final attempt to regain control in the City of Linden.

"We ask the people of the City of Linden calmly to await the final outcome before coming to any conclusion, especially since we believe the purpose of the whole proceeding is to stampede the voters."

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Try This With a Sheet

Wide World

A Fashionable Hat in Egypt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It might be a mantilla in Spain, a shawl in Norway, or even a tablecloth in America. But in Egypt, with a whirl and a twirl, it's a hat.

It all starts with a six-foot square of silk or madras which is whipped about the head. Experts can "make a hat" with one hand faster than you can say "fetch me a camel."

The resulting four- or five-pound mass of embroidery is called a turban, designed to protect the head from the heat of tropical suns.

But there is an end dangling at the back. Isn't the turban finished? Oh yes, because that dangling corner is what Egyptian fashion dictates to give it just the final touch of style.

And turbans come in all manners and colors. In Moslem countries the style of the turban frequently indicates the social standing or rank of the wearer. Sometimes the turban is wrapped around a tarboosh, or Oriental cap. The former Turkish Sultan's turban was embellished with three Heron's feathers, and the grand vizier had two on his. But generally it is the color and texture of the material that reveals the social or official position of the wearer.

It is not surprising that Egypt's Emily Post says men should not tip their hat when meeting a lady—it is too long a process.

Of All Things . . !

Oregon's Five Senators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—By a strange twist of politics, coupled with a legal opinion from Attorney General Van Winkle, Oregon will, in all probability, have the distinction of having five different senators to represent it in Washington within a year. And it all came about through the resignation of Frederick C. Steiwer.

Senator Steiwer resigned with 11 months of his six-year term yet to run. Gov. Charles H. Martin appointed Alfred Evans Reames of Medford to succeed him. Then the Attorney General ruled that the appointed term will close on Nov. 8, the date set for state elections.

The ruling makes it necessary for voters to elect two senators for one office, the first one to serve a term of five days short of three months. The second senator will be elected for the regular six-year term.

It thus appears that, since indications are Senator Reames will not run for the short term, that Oregon will have had, within the 11-month period, as her senators, Senator Charles L. McNary; Senator Frederick C. Steiwer, Senator Reames, and the two men who will be elected in November.

A Private Concert

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Mrs. U. S. Epperson couldn't go to the Philharmonic concert so the concert went to Mrs. Epperson.

Mrs. Epperson, one of the women most responsible for the organization of the Kansas City Orchestra, has been unable to attend concerts for two years.

Director Karl Krueger took 40 musicians to the Epperson home and played 10 symphonic selections for Mrs. Epperson and 55 guests.

"I was afraid that in a place of this size the orchestra would be like a bull in a china shop," he said. "I am happy to find that it is not so."

A 'Whale' of a Story

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—There's a whale at large in the Los Angeles River.

He—or she—is a rubber whale, 50 feet long, which had been constructed by a movie studio for a film.

The whale was moored in the usually dry Los Angeles River bed, just back of the studio. But a torrent of water, rushing down the river, took the whale with it today.

Bagpipe Equality

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Thomas Reid, Liberal member of the House of Commons for British Columbia, doesn't think much of the contention of the Rev. J. W. Graves, Manager of the Dagenham Girl Pipers in London, that women pipers should be granted equal status with men. Mr. Reid is backing officials of the Scottish Piping Society of London who are seeking exclusion of women in the national piping contest to be held there.

No Droopy Eagles

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—The eagle on the Commonwealth flag, as far as Percy W. Foote is concerned, must be standing with wings rampant. The State Motor Police Chief sent a flag back to the factory because "the eagle's wings were droopy."

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Saturday, January 7th

So bemused and put about I scarce can write, but an' I do go on this great journey, (which I vow I shall not), and aught befall, I would have my precious Baby know what did instruct his mother's conduct.

To set all down calmly: when Henry did appear at all but dawn, he did say as sweetly as though naught but loving kindness lay betwixt us, "Awake, Poppet! Well, Sam Adams has the right of it. If the New York merchants hold to the non-importation agreements with us, and the men of Pennsylvania and Virginia as well, I think the gentlemen in London will see more light.

"William, now he is at Williamsburg, can counsel with My Lord Botetourt, Mr. Dickinson and other prominent citizens are mightily persuasive with the Friends in Philadelphia, and I may e'en do somewhat in New York.

"General Gage knows my opinion on the weighty matters at stake betwixt the British Parliament and us, so I betray not his courtesy. And now how shall I answer His Excellency's most polite invitation? 'Does it pleasure Madam Wentworth to accompany me'?"

Never in my whole life have I been so astonished! I had but considered the General's words a pretty compliment, no more, and here was my husband. . . .

I could fill a volume with my emotions—and instead must I be more than brief. I am torn 'twixt the longing to go and dread of being parted from my darling little son. I acted so like any zany, saying naught that any could make sense therefrom, that Henry did declare I was to make no decision then. We were all to go to Concord, where if I so elected, Baby and I should remain with my dear parents when he did depart, for by no means would my husband permit us to be alone in Boston in these troublous days.

A Captain Rogers, his young wife and infant son should take our home. There is not a house to be had in Boston, so none could take amiss Henry's rental of ours, and the silver he demands of this gentleman who is the youngest son of a Baronet of great wealth, is less than he would have to pay for three decent rooms, and he could procure them. Hitty stays with them as well.

This day have I packed three great chests with Baby's little things and my own best. All else remains behind and I have given poor Hitty one thousand instructions, none too categorically, I fear, so I shall blame her not overmuch if she forget promptly most I have demanded of her.

Mistress Rogers here to go over all with me. She a sweet thing and pretty, but I tremble for my linen. She acted not housewifely nor informed.

And this day came also ten dozen more on receipt of our astounding news; Dolly Quincy to marvel at what she dubbed my vast good fortune; Mistress Lydia Hancock to pray me purchase for her—and I go—some lengths of the modish new paper for her walls, with China scenes on it. And scarce had she departed when appeared Master Copley with a silver porringer in his hand. He is to paint the child of the daughter of a Dutch Patroon, and the child should have a porringer of Dutch design which he claims differs from our Boston ware, and would I procure one for him? And then he tarries on telling me forsooth, of the great virtues of the Stoeps or Paezas, which the Dutch do have before their houses, and to notice such a one on the Vassall house—and we do go by Cambridge.

So the fine weather do hold we do depart come Monday morning. Henry would have had us go tomorrow, Sabbath or no Sabbath, but here I put my foot down. We start no such venture as this in defiance of Holy Writ.

I feel in my heart I shall not go. Such will be my dear Mother's counsel, I know full well, and already Henry doth show signs of repenting his rash offer as he discourses on the hardships of the voyage. Whichever way it do turn out, I shall break my heart with regret. I am no Spartan woman.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the twenty-seventh installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Visiting Royalty in Capital Keep Etiquette Arbiters Busy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Directors of official etiquette here have had a busy time with the arrival on successive days of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman and three sisters of King Zog of Albania.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, eschewing formality, as is her custom, arrived at the airport and took a taxi to the White House just in time for an official luncheon given by the President in honor of the globe-trotting Sultan. This afternoon she is to receive the Albania Princesses, who have come to this country to see "Yellowstone Park, Mrs. Roosevelt and other American wonders," in the words of one newspaper reporter.

Travel Incognito

Since the three Princesses are traveling "incognito," they have eased the task of State Department protocol chiefs to some extent. They will be allowed to pay Mrs. Roosevelt a friendly visit without all the ceremony that heralded the arrival of the smiling Sultan with the jeweled turban who rules over a corner of the Arabian Desert. He was met at the railroad station by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, an Army band and a cavalry escort.

The Sultan, it was explained, came to Washington to repay a call made upon his country in 1832 by a representative of President Jackson. After he left the White House he went to see the G-men's laboratory at the Department of Justice.

Considerably annoyed at the overly-warm reception given the three Princesses in New York by the press and cameramen, the Albanian Legation here was reluctant at first to answer questions about the young ladies, but finally this information was furnished officially.

Interests of Sisters

"Myzejen is interested in culture, education, schools. She visited the schools of Albania at commencement time, at the opening of schools, etc.

"Ruhie is interested in arts and crafts. She is patroness of the arts. Whenever an exhibition takes place she is the one who inaugurates and sponsors it.

"Maxhide is head of the Albanian organization which corresponds with our Girl Scouts.

"These Princesses always travel together, whether in Europe or in Albania. Last summer they made a tour of Albania. Their interest was to see the actual conditions of the people and to report to the King so measures could be taken to improve the condition of the poor."

The Sultan will stay in Washington until Sunday. The Princesses will leave tonight, coming back later for a longer visit.

Religion and Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The individual in society today must predicate his life upon the doctrine of the welfare of the whole, said Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, in an address given here under the auspices of the Earl Foundation of the Pacific School of Religion.

The theme of Secretary Wallace's address, which was entitled "Religion of the Whole Man," as that the salvation of democracy and capitalism rests upon a revival of religion among the people as a whole. Through religion, he said, man must teach himself that discipline is necessary to a harmonious working out of all problems.

"I wish we could find some other term to use instead of religion," he said, "because, to many, religion connotes a formal thing. They do not see it as a belief embracing the whole of man's pursuits.

Welfare of the Whole

"I know many persons who are infrequent church-goers, but who, nevertheless, are deeply religious in their attitude; who have as their objective this doctrine of the welfare of the whole. They have disciplined themselves as each one of us must who is interested in the well-being of his fellow man."

He observed that man has come to look upon religion as a thing apart. He no longer sees God in the soil, in plants, and in every atom of the universe as was his wont in the past. He has learned to specialize—to become an expert in a certain field of endeavor. And as he has done so, he has narrowed his field of knowledge, so that he now sees only his own sphere, and not society as a whole and his relation to it.

This development, which has been brought about by the assertion of the rights of the individual, has, Secretary Wallace said, tended to make man lose sight of the welfare of all. He pointed out that every religious leader has had this doctrine as a guiding light, and that the same is true of great leaders in other fields.

Must Act Individually

"Each of us," he emphasized, "must form his own concept of this doctrine, according to his belief in his own capacities. He must determine in what stead he can be of most service to society."

He said this concept of service is well recognized by many groups today. And he cited the motto of the Rotarians, which holds that "He profits most who serves best."

He observed that under conditions that have prevailed in recent times, the individual might become a serf in his relationship to the great corporations; or, to go to the other extreme, to the State, itself. He said it was doubtful if one was to be preferred over the other. But this situation need not come to pass, he said, if "man only will recapture his faith in God, and adopt as his thesis the doctrine of the welfare of the whole."

Cities Lead in Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although the rate of adoption of the merit system in cities has increased threefold within the past three years, New York is the only city to give civil-service status to the new municipal jobs in housing-project management, according to the National Association of Housing Officials here.

The Civil Service Commission in New York is undertaking partial responsibility for training city officials who are to have charge of housing and its relation to social problems. The Commission is cooperating with the New York University in a recently-opened institute on housing management.

The Institute is to continue for eight weeks and includes lectures on housing progress through legislation, fiscal problems of housing projects, maintenance and servicing problems, legal aspects of housing management, communal activities in a housing project, and relation of housing to other social problems.

A recent survey by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada shows that three times as many cities adopted civil service this year as did three years ago. The average of eight new civil-service cities a year was broken in the biennium of 1935-36 when 54 cities acted, and again in 1937 when 39 municipalities came under civil service.

Although the extension of civil service into county governments in such States as New Jersey indicates probable future progress, county governments remain virtually untouched by the merit system, according to the survey. Only 169 of the 3,053 counties in the United States are under civil service, it was pointed out.

Civil service has made the greatest progress in cities of large population. The census shows that 80 per cent of the cities with populations above 100,000 have employees under a merit system. Future progress, therefore, will be most notable in the small and medium-sized cities, according to observers.

The census further indicated there is a total of 863 jurisdictions—local, State and Federal—under the merit system. These units employ an appreciable proportion of the 3,600,000 persons in this country now working in government. In addition to the Federal Government, 14 States, 169 counties, five special districts and 674 cities hire and manage employees under merit systems. Only 465 maintain civil-service agencies. Nearly 400 have merit systems administered by personnel agencies of other jurisdictions.

Prague Welcomes Hoover

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 4 (AP)—A great crowd cheered Herbert Hoover when he arrived here today. President Beneš planned a reception for the former American President later today.

Expert to Manage New York City's Public Buildings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—For the first time supervision of New York City's $100,000,000 public building investment passed today into the nonpartison hands of an experienced building management engineer, with the appointment by Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, La Guardia Commissioner of the newly-centralized Department of Public Works, of Albert H. Morgan to this post, at a salary of $7,000 a year.

The job, which was approved by the Board of Estimate yesterday and carries the designation of Senior Mechanical Engineer, involved a $2,000,000 yearly outlay for maintenance. Mr. Morgan comes to it from that of country-wide Supervisor of Western Union Telegraph Company properties and Director of the Management Division of the Real Estate Board of New York. His work will integrate with the new Charter program which effected a major structural change in this Department by consolidating the old Tammany five-borough system of management under single direction.

"The Department presumes it to be obvious," Commissioner Markham said, "that the great capital investment and service expenditures involved should be under continuous, systematized, business oversight, and anticipates confidently that Mr. Morgan's services will lead to substantial economies, more satisfactory 'housekeeping' and improved service to occupants and public."

Mr. Morgan, who was born in New York City, is a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Smell of Anti-Freeze Treasury's Concern

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The Treasury called experts to its austere portals today for an important conference, but it wasn't about gold, silver, foreign exchange, or capital movements.

Industrial and Government chemists were summoned to find methods of taking the smell out of next winter's anti-freeze solutions for automobiles.

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U. S. Aid for Schools Approved by Educators

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 4—If there is news in saying that a fight which several thousand people have been talking about for a week did not take place then that is the news of the last days of the annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators.

Opponents and defenders of Federal aid for private schools have been making statements ever since Sunday of what they would do when the question of endorsing the report of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education came before the delegates. But when the Resolutions Committee asked the convention to commend the President's Committee for its stand on Federal aid to education without Federal control, leaving study of the report and subsequent legislation to the Educational Policies Commission and the legislative Commission, not one word was spoken in debate and the resolution passed with a fairly weak "aye," but with no dissenters.

Discussion Eliminated

A great deal undoubtedly might be written about the consultations which have taken place, the arguments which led to the elimination of discussion, and the reasons why both sides professed themselves pleased with the results. The official explanation is that the entire report is not yet available for general distribution, very few delegates have seen it, and there has not been time for the rank and file to make up their minds as to where they will stand.

Actually what happens is that the fight now moves into the two Commissions. Some 2,300 consultants of the Educational Policies Commission will be asked for their opinion. The steering Committee of the Educational Policies Commission will convene in Washington on March 13 and within the next few weeks a meeting will be called in Washington of the group which originally helped to draft the Harrison-Fletcher bill for Federal aid now before Congress.

George D. Strayer, of Teacher's College, Columbia University, leader in the effort to bar private schools from Federal grants, who had devoted a considerable part of a scheduled speech preceeding the presentation of the resolution to stating his views on this subject, expressed entire satisfaction with the outcome.

"If you ask me," said Dr. Strayer, "whether the Educational Policies Commission will propose legislation for Federal aid to the schools without Federal control, I will say yes. If you ask me whether the Commission will recommend support for public schools, leaving out private schools, I will say yes."

Other educational leaders were not so sure. They stated that Dr. Strayer has considerable weight in the profession, and that under his direction at Teachers' College more educational administrators have been trained than by any other man in the field. They added that fully 90 per cent of the convention agree with Dr. Strayer. But they asserted the need for Federal aid for the schools is great, not only for services to children but to help the employment situation throughout the country.

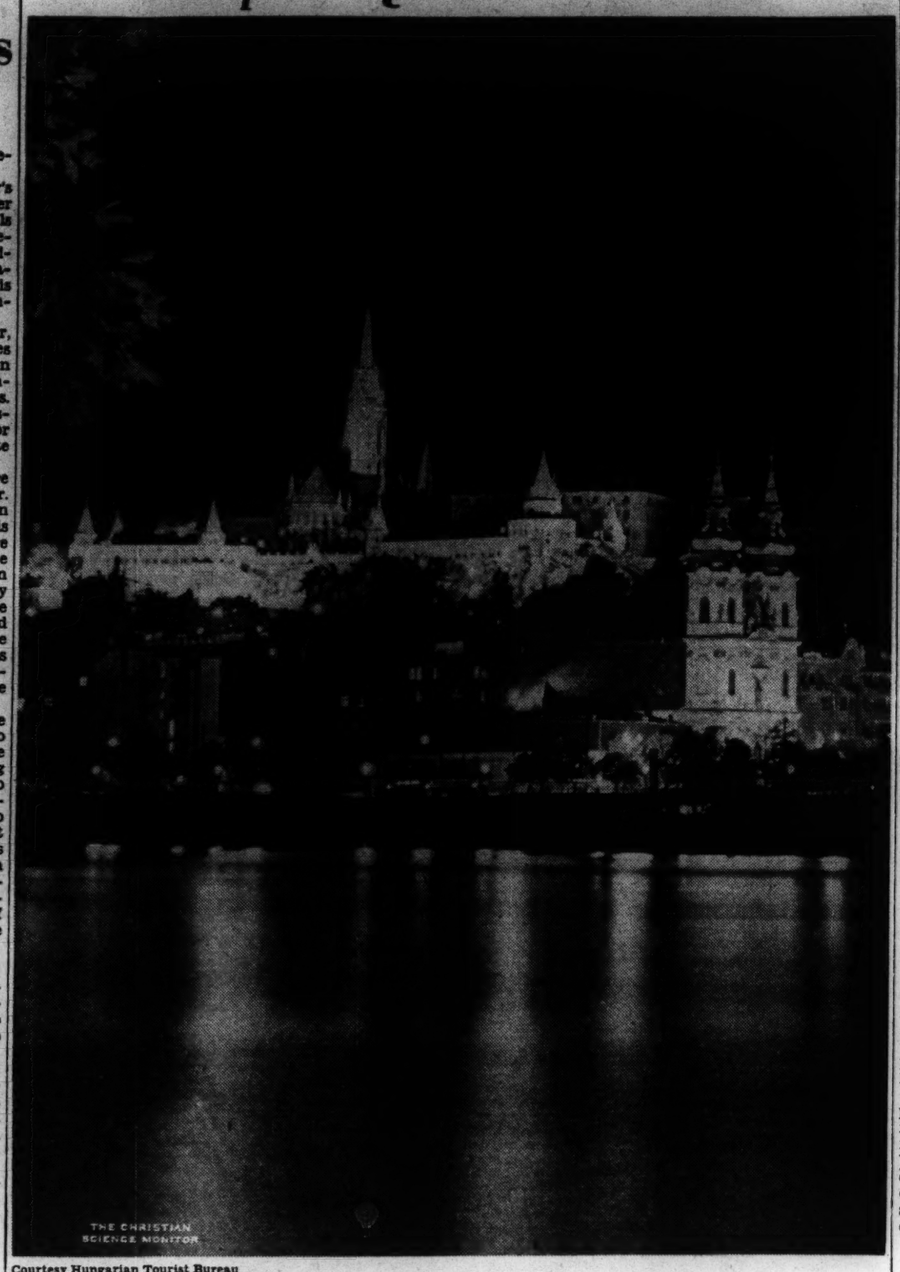
If it is necessary to include private schools in the benefits in order to gain Federal aid, then they believe that many educators will be willing to make the concession. They also point out that there is strong sentiment for leaving it to the States to make their own decisions and that since some States already give funds for services to children enrolled in private schools that it would be difficult to enact national legislation forbidding them to make similar use of any Federal funds which may be allocated to them.

Fight in Congress

The fight, which resulted in victory for neither side in the convention, therefore moves to the two Commissions and from there to Congress.

The convention also adopted unanimously resolutions for education to maintain democracy, for a youth program centering around a dynamic life-centered curriculum, and for a study of teacher education and selection.

Budapest—'Queen of the Danube'



Courtesy Hungarian Tourist Bureau

Towers in Hungarian Capital Gleam in Brilliant Night-Time Illumination

Hungary's Flags at Half-Staff

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

From the Danube to Dixie
Fourth of Nine Articles

BUDAPEST, Hungary—The Hungarians call their capital "Queen of the Danube." And not without reason, for no other settlement has so glorified and beautified the waters of this river as the double city Buda-Pest. On holidays and festive nights the seven splendid bridges that flash with flags or gleam with strings of lights are like garlands swinging over the waters.

In the evenings each bank of the stream is a double line of lights; one from the land, and the other shining from the depths, while reflections from the floods of light that suffuse the fortress, the royal palace, the great bastion, St. Gellert's statue and the lofty bridge pillars make the dark waters seem a vast liquid mirror.

This glamorous, flaming metropolis is like none other on the Danube's banks. It contains a jumble of massive architecture, gorgeous parks; its men and women are clad in colorful garb; its restaurants with their plaintive oriental music are like scenes from story books. The place is too naïve, knightly and wondrous to be completely European, and too sprightly, modern and secure to be completely Asiatic.

Still, Asia is in it. Arabian nights are pictured on its walls. Arabian steeds draw ministers of state along its avenues. Men with Mongolian cheek bones gather in its market places, and speak a language from some alien continent. The Hungarians are as waifs, in Europe, with no mother except Danubia.

In Control of the Danube

This Magyar people is a lone ethnic island. It is completely surrounded by Slavs, Latins and Germans, is in everybody's way, expanding in everybody's direction, crowding everybody's path, compressed in turn by everybody. Eleven million Magyars live here in the land their Asiatic father Arpad settled a millennium ago, and they are resolved to abide as Danubia's most dynamic fact. The river cannot take its waters to the sea in peace without their permission.

From whatever side you enter present-day Hungary, it's like passing through many suburbs before getting to a city. That is, Hungarians begin long before Hungary does. The country is so small that in whatever direction you travel out from Budapest by rail, you can reach a border in four hours; in most cases three is enough; if you go straight north, one suffices. By automobile you can cover Hungary from end to end in five hours.

History Along the Way

One of its main roads leads up the Danube valley from Belgrade, through the border city of Subotitsa to Budapest. I took that trip many years ago with my children and tried to turn it to pedagogical account. On the Yugoslav side, the train passes through one of the most fruitful parts of Europe, in which has settled one of the most mixed populations of the world. It is called the Banat and now constitutes Yugoslavia's chief granary as it once did Hungary's.

I thought it offered an excellent opportunity for a lesson in historical geography so tried to convert our coupé into a classroom. Mother had been laboriously teaching the twins and the son history for many moons without any brilliant success and was delighted to see me take a hand.

I told how Serbs and Macedonian settlers fled to the Banat from the south to escape the Turks, while Austrian emperors settled German and Hungarian colonists from the north as a defense of the Emperor against Turks. There they still remain striving with one another for advantages. There are half a million Hungarians in Yugoslavia scattered along this border, and as many Germans.

As one enters Hungary here, he comes to the very humble border station of Kelebia, a cluster of buildings on a lonely plain. Before the custom house a policeman wearing a spiked helmet stands at attention. The station master salutes stiffly as the train arrives. A well-kept flag hangs at half mast. It is a solemn little ceremony designed to show how a disciplined Hungary stands ready to usher in the great day when that flag may be raised to the top of the mast and fly over a restored, united land.

The country through which the train now passes is flat and dreary. Most of Hungary is made up of rich farm land, but this is a dry prairie.

Plenty of Clumsy Baggage

If you had ridden with me on my last trip over this 2½-hour stretch from the border to Budapest you'd have seen a rather forlorn group of passengers in our third class car. The peasants were poorly dressed and had lots of clumsy baggage—fruit, vegetables and other products ready for the market. The women wore boots, kerchiefs and copious skirts. Beside them the booted men seemed thin and rather unimportant. All looked tired, as though life had little glow or cheer.

In one corner of our uncomfortable coupé is a dark, heavily bearded Jew with two great packages of merchandise on the rack above him. He is quiet and reserved, as though in a world apart. Many rebuffs have taught him that he is not very welcome, so he tries to avoid every act that might provoke offense. That somewhat better dressed young mother with the rosy faced baby is the wife of a young accountant connected with a company working on a little irrigation project. He gets $25 a month.

The two young men students beside me look alert and curious, so we strike up a conversation. One is named Ekhardt and speaks Serbian. The other is called Popovitch and speaks German.

"That's all topsy turvy," I remark. "Ekhardt ought to speak German and Popovitch Serbian!"

"Most everything is topsy turvy here," they reply. "Everybody's a mixture in the Danube valley. I don't know where we came from, but we're both Hungarians."

Budapest Colorful and Dynamic

Budapest gives us a chilly but cheerful winter welcome. It is gay, full of color and terrifically dynamic. The store windows scream bargains at us, little restaurants offer good food at exceedingly low prices, big restaurants are lavish, teeming and exorbitant, the coffee houses are filled with elegant crowds, shabby, cheap taxis race along beside magnificent cars, theater signs flash in our faces, beggars gather on the sunny sides of the principal squares, a girl with a baby begs me for a penny; a shivering old man implores me to let him carry my luggage for anything I want to give him.

As we go about the city, we see hanging in buses, streetcars, churches, schools and other places a sort of poem or motto. It is the Hungarian creed, and may be interpreted to mean, "I believe in one God. I believe in one eternal righteousness. I believe in restored Hungary, one and indivisible. Amen." Even more frequently we see and hear three words, "No, No, Never!" Never will the Hungarians accept their present status.

Common Men Advancing

Visiting one of the chief parks we note the flag at half mast, and a flower bed showing present "rump Hungary" inside "Hungary as it once was." About it are four striking statues symbolizing the lost areas, the north, east, south and west. By the monument to the unknown soldier, a mounted soldier is on watch to herald the day when Hungary shall be reunited.

The Parliament beside the river is the most imposing legislature on the continent, and the deputies in it fight with crusading fury to defend their freedom. Yet the Hungarian villagers do not even have the secret ballot. For centuries land owning magnates directed Hungary's affairs, and brooked no interference for the masses. Nevertheless there is a social progress, as is shown by the fact that for six years not a single land owning noble has belonged to Hungary's cabinets. Common men are moving forward.

In the splendid parks before Parliament are two grand statues of heroic size, one in marble, one in bronze. Both are new. Each is of a rebel, who revolted against the Hapsburgs. They are emblems of the love the Hungarians think they cherish for freedom. Yet even now many Hungarians are striving to bring the Hapsburgs back.

This is typical of the fate of the Magyars, always fighting for liberty and always partially dominated by foreigners. Why, four score years ago Budapest was an almost completely German city. The chief opposition leader now has a German name; the principal prelate has a Slovakian one; the head of the National Bank, a Serbian one; the former prime minister had a German mother. Slavs claim one of the greatest Hungarian poets, Rumanians another, while for nearly half a millennium prior to the World War, all the sovereigns were foreigners.

If you should go down the chief boulevards on a Jewish holiday, practically all stores would be closed, the great banks would be shut and half the papers would be missing on the newstands. If the Jewish industrials should take a day off, very few factory whistles would disturb that morning's serenity. If Jewish pieces were taken from Hungarian literature and theaters, the rest would be a remnant almost as meager as "rump Hungary."

Yet the driving force and all the fire in the land is Hungarian. There is no doubt of that. The yeast is Magyar, and the ferment is rising. The dynamic here is greater than anywhere else in Danubia. In Bucharest the din is mightier, but not the power. The driving force of Hungary cannot be smothered. No council at London, Paris, Berlin or Prague that ignores Hungary can possibly realize its Danubian plans. This people may be too poorly organized and too badly governed to determine history's course, but it can block any current that would reject its basic claims. Neighborliness in Danubia depends on neighborliness with the Hungarians, and neighborliness, of course, requires concessions on both sides.

Soviet Justice Puzzles Anglo-Saxons

Defendant Confesses Plot to Get British Aid in Separatist Move

MOSCOW, March 4 (AP)—The defendants in Russia's newest purge trial took the stand today to accuse themselves of unsuccessful attempts to invoke British aid to separate Middle Asia from the Soviet Union through armed revolt. These attempts were described today in the confession of Faysulla Khodjaieff, one of 21 defendants in the current trial.

Khodjaieff, confessed leader of a separatist movement, once was President of the Uzbek Soviet Republic in Central Asia and is a nephew of the last Emir of Bokhara.

He testified that Uzbek Nationalists trained leaders for insurrection by sending young boys to Germany and Turkey to be educated.

His testimony followed confessions of intrigue with the Polish General Staff and a plot to assassinate the Soviet Union's War Commissar, all broadening the pattern of the admitted conspiracies of the 21 accused as traitors, murderers, and spies against the U. S. S. R.

Plot to Assassinate Stalin

A plot to seize the Kremlin and assassinate Joseph Stalin and other Soviet leaders in May, 1937, with Marshal Michael N. Tukhachevsky as leader, was also described by one of the defendants.

Marshal Tukhachevsky was one of eight leaders of the Red Army who were court martialed and executed as traitors on June 13, shortly after the alleged plot was to have been carried out.

A. P. Rosenholtz, Former Commissar of Foreign Trade and one of 21 fallen Russians on trial accused of treason and murder, told of the intrigue during the trial's third day.

Earlier Khodjaieff said the Middle Asian Nationalists resented Stalin's stand against self-sufficiency for Uzbekistan. He said he and Akmal Ikramoff, former political boss of the Uzbek Republic and also a defendant, wanted to reduce the growing of cotton, its chief product, and to emphasize industry and grain production in the first Five-Year Plan.

Stalin, he testified, ordered the plan checked up and then Moscow instructed the Republic to grow more cotton. Thereupon, he said, Uzbekistan adopted a policy of excessive cotton production to the detriment not only of its livestock and silk industry but also to cotton growing itself.

Puts Blame on Trotsky

Khodjaieff linked the Middle Asian Separatists to Leon Trotsky.

"We had no written or oral, but a silent, agreement with Trotsky," he said.

The prisoner said he was unsuccessful in attempts to reach centers of influence in Britain, which was to have been given a protectorate and economic privileges in return for support.

The Separatists, he added, had considered Japan as an ally but favored Britain because her help against local bandits would come from India and Afghanistan and would be nearer.

Khodjaieff indicated that Nicholas Bukharin, number one on the list of defendants, knew in advance of the anti-Comintern pact to which Germany, Italy and Japan now subscribe.

He said Bukharin told him Fascism had helped stabilize Capitalism, that the National Socialists would try to make Germany supreme in a Fascist Europe and were preparing a pact with Japan against the U. S. S. R.

Further Trials Indicated

The asserted plot, through their admissions, has spread out to take in at least 14 others who have been denounced or removed from office. But whether this trial, like similar ones in the past, would breed another was not disclosed.

New names linked to the plot by the Prosecutor's indictment or by the prisoners who intoned their self-denunciations into the microphone at the front of the prisoners' box included:

Yan E. Rudjutak, Former Vice Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

Nicolai Antipoff, Former Vice President of the Council.

I. M. Vareikis, former Communist boss of the Far East.

Jacob Yakovleff, Former President of the Electoral Commission.

Barbara Yakovleva, Former Commissar of Finance.

Rudjutak, Antipoff and Vareikis were mentioned as participants in a plot for a "Palace revolution" at the Kremlin. Yakovleff was said to have approved a plan to form a Nationalist Socialist party in the Ukraine. Barbara Yakovleva was implicated in what was described as a scheme to kill Lenin in 1918.

Thus far, key figures among the defendants have corroborated each other's testimony. The single hitch on the first day when Nicholas N. Krestinsky, Former Ambassador to Berlin, repudiated his pre-trial confession was smoothed over.

Revolutionary Plot Outlined by Rykoff

By the Associated Press
Moscow, March 4

The story told by Former Premier Alexis I. Rykoff in last night's purge trial session was typical of the asserted conspirators' accounts of plans for a revolution.

"The conspirators planned the arrest of leaders of the Party and Government and responsible (Communist) Party and Soviet officials during the seventeenth congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," the Former Premier said.

"But the plan collapsed. The Party's unity and its popularity made the success of our project doubtful.

"Feeling its own weakness, the Center established connections with German Fascists who promised their support."

Fantastic Testimony Taken at Full Face Value by the Public

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Formerly Resident in Russia

GENEVA, March 4—To comprehend the facts in the current Russian conspiracy trial it is necessary to understand that the fantastic and improbable details in the testimonies of plots and counterplots, being poured out by men who occupied the highest Government positions only a few months or years ago, probably seem absolutely convincing to the vast majority of the Soviet audience for which they are intended.

Trained for 20 years to accept official assertions unquestioningly, Soviet young people, and also many older ones, never doubt any statement coming from their own rulers.

All of those involved in the present and previous "demonstration" trials—including defendants, equally with judges, attorneys and audience—are governed intellectually by that unique Soviet conception of "approximate" justice which contends that persons may rightly be convicted of any charges, however fantastic, if they are discovered to be "socially undesirable."

Outside Anglo-Saxon Ken

This conception of justice differs so completely from the Anglo-Saxon conception that it is almost impossible for Anglo-Saxon thinking to grasp it. But it has prevailed in Russia for 20 years.

According to this conception, the defendants in the current trial disliked the present Soviet regime and have discussed among themselves means for overthrowing the group in power and setting up some different form of government. Therefore they can properly be accused and convicted of crimes differing completely in details from those they actually committed. This conception of justice has been accepted for 20 years or longer by all the prisoners in the current trial. They might therefore be willing to co-operate in confessing crimes which they never committed if they once admitted treasonable actions of any sort.

Like Another World

The mystery behind this and previous Soviet trials probably will not be clarified for years. Meanwhile, speculation naturally will persist as to how the elaborate confessions were obtained from prisoners who know they face execution and have little to lose by telling the truth. Such speculation must take into account the unique Soviet conception of justice which sets Russia apart from Western countries as if it were on another planet.

It is important to remember that the Soviet population—nurtured on such ideas—responds in an entirely different manner from Occidentals to these details.

Government-Made Planes

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The first airplanes completely manufactured by a Government agency, the Navy Department announces, are nearing completion at the Naval Aircraft Factory at Philadelphia under a 1934 provision. The factory has nearly finished work on five training planes. Two will be flown to the Naval Air Station at Anacostia, D. C., and three to the Newport, R. I., station.

Airports Found Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Increasing air traffc and rapid technical developments in producing larger transport planes has so far outdistanced airport accommodations that municipal and aviation authorities are making concerted efforts to solve the problem, according to officials of the Air Transport Association here.

The Air Transport Association is a trade organization which serves as a clearing house for technical information and mutual problems of the large competitive air lines.

A number of national surveys and studies of airport facilities are under way as the result of an announcement by air line officials that landing facilities in metropolitan centers are not capable of handling the new 40-passenger planes now in the workshops. In many instances, they state, airports designed and built 5 and 10 years ago, already are inadequate for the present heavy traffic burden.

Few key cities on the important airways can meet all requirements, it is said at Air Transport Association headquarters. In fact, it has been stated by Government air officials that there is no airport east of Cleveland, Ohio, which could meet requirements under the safety regulations laid down for operation of the coming four-motored transport planes.

Chicago long has been embroiled in a legal battle involving removal of Chicago and Great Western railroad tracks from airport grounds.

In Washington, considered one of the most important airway cities, air officials state, there appears to be no definite plan for enlarging the airport. Often, when weather conditions are bad, planes use the Army landing field.

New York's facilities at Newark, N. J., are considered adequate but not perfect, officials state. The City, however, is constructing North Beach Airport as a WPA project, an airport which will meet all requirements. Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia are building satisfactory terminals.

One of the most outstanding airports east of the Mississippi is that at Indianapolis, Ind., officials state. It was surveyed 10 years ago by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh who, at that time, told local authorities the location was ideal. New Orleans, La., Memphis, Tenn., Cleveland and Oakland, Calif., also are classed as model airports. Detroit's field is considered adequate. The Cleveland airport is said to be the only entirely hard-surfaced all-way landing field in this country.

Definite airport specifications were recommended at the National Aviation Conference in Washington last December by Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, chief of the Army Air Corps.

Search for Lost Plane Is Resumed

FRESNO, Calif., March 4 (AP)—A fleet of airplanes and a ground party of 400 men resumed their search today for a lost Transcontinental and Western Air Transport and its nine occupants.

Hopes that a clue to the plane had been discovered collapsed last night when a CCC detachment, under instructions to examine the area of a large mountainside gash, reported they found nothing of significance.

Seven big army bombers at Hamilton Field, near San Francisco, and more than a score of other airships at various airports were ready to join in the hunt.

The search centered in the mountains as far as Castle Peak, 80 miles northeast of Fresno, in a forbidding region of the lower Sierra Nevada. Impossible flying conditions, and snow and rainstorms which were almost as bad for foot searchers, balked earlier efforts to examine the jagged country.

Jack Frye, TWA president, who aided in the hunt yesterday in his private sub-stratosphere plane, expressed confidence that the aerial and ground parties would be able to make a thorough search today.

Fresno County Sheriff's deputies and citizens, and 300 CCC enrollees comprised the ground parties.

Eight planes fanned out yesterday seeking to reach the vicinity of Castle Peak. They were forced back by a low ceiling and swirling snow.

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 4

Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky: If Congress should listen to the earnest and sincere pleadings of those Christians in the nation who protest against adequate national defense, it would mean war ending in the destruction of Christianity.

Senator William H. Smathers (D) of New Jersey: New Jersey is halfway, between Maryland and Rhode Island. Whatever advantages the oyster derives from cold water or from warm water the New Jersey oyster possesses them all.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont: Oh, what a heartening thing it is to a minority in the Congress which is so small it cannot do anything but bring these matters to the attention of the people to have the people react, respond, and govern.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts: Jimmy Roosevelt did more in the carrying of Massachusetts last year than almost any other Democratic leader of the State.

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan: It is reported that Vice-President Garner, when requested to give radio lectures for a consideration, replied, "What Jack Garner says is not worth a nickel; what the Vice-President of the United States says is not for sale." To most of us the proper, the commendable attitude.

Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania: I can recall when a Democratic convention in the State of Pennsylvania was nothing but an occasion to give some of us boys back in the sticks an excuse to put on a necktie and a collar and go to Harrisburg.

New Photoflash Widens Art Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 4—A photoflash lamp so tiny that 18 can be carried in a man's coat pocket, came out of Westinghouse experimental laboratories today.

The new lamp has a filament which burns out before the light-giving element starts burning. This saves the power of the small dry cells photographers usually carry to set off their flashes, and more important, greatly aids in timing the flash with the opening of the shutter in high-speed photography.

The lamp is also made in a slightly larger bulb especially desirable for news photographers. It has all the advantages of the smaller bulb, though much more powerful, with a prolonged flash obtained by recently developed especially-treated foil.

Forced Vaccination Hit in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 4—A campaign to abolish compulsory vaccination was launched recently by the Committee for Medical Freedom in Pennsylvania.

The first step, according to H. Eugene Gardner, Philadelphia attorney and temporary Chairman of the Committee, will be an attempt to have the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and, if necessary, the United States Supreme Court, rule that operation of the Vaccination Law is unconstitutional.

To accomplish that, Mr. Gardner and two other attorneys have undertaken the defense of John Marsh, the farm hand who has been in jail since November for refusing to permit his son to be vaccinated. The case is scheduled to come before the Superior Court at Harrisburg in several weeks.

The Committee wants to make vaccination voluntary instead of compulsory, as now provided by State legislation, and to impose penalties on doctors or nurses who vaccinate without the patient's consent.

According to Porter D. Cope, former member of the Pennsylvania Vaccine Commission, 39 States do not require vaccination, and five forbid it. Denmark abolished the compulsory feature last year, he said, and England did it in 1907.

"Leading experts in the field," said Mr. Cope, "including, Crookshank, Creighton, and Spencer, have condemned vaccination."

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**Miami Beach Chamber of Com.
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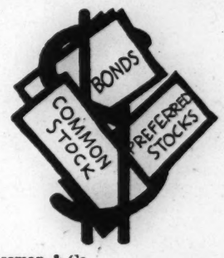

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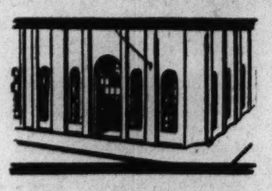

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Reich Demands 'Fair' Press As Step to British Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 4—The press relations of Germany and Britain are understood to have been the chief topic when Reichsführer Hitler received Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador, yesterday.

The official communiqué issued here today merely declares that a general discussion took place regarding questions affecting the respective states. This vague announcement is understood in generally well-informed circles to cover conversations at which Joachim von Ribbentrop, the new German Foreign Minister, was also present and at which Herr Hitler reiterated the importance he attaches to the attitude of the foreign press.

In the recent Reichstag speech Herr Hitler blamed agitation in the international press for Germany's new increase in armed forces. It has been the common assumption of National Socialism that the international press today is largely responsible for most of world misunderstandings, particularly for Germany's alienation from Western democracies.

Retaliation Threatened

Denunciations of the attitude of certain sections of the foreign press—French and Swiss as well as English—have been common during the past few weeks and retaliation has been threatened.

Naturally, since National Socialists have repeated time out of number that their Government-controlled press is the best and freest in the world, it is clear that they would like to see every Government following the Third Reich's example and enforcing similar curbs upon press activities in their own countries.

Herr Hitler declared Feb. 20 in the Reichstag that he did not understand it when he was told by foreign statesmen and diplomats that there isn't any legal way in which democratic countries can control independent expressions on problems of state and freedom.

Such so-called freedom of personal opinion, he said, was incomprehensible. How, therefore, to reach a compromise between the kind of freedom which here means Government control and that in democratic countries, is a fundamental problem at issue.

Hard to Get Information

In foreign journalistic circles here, however, it is felt that much of alleged "misrepresentation and calumnies" about Germany would certainly disappear were the same facilities for obtaining information available here as in democratic countries.

But as long as a journalist is told only as much or little as the Government wants him to know it is difficult to see how there can be understanding unless democracies also accept Herr Hitler's statement that State policy and press policy must be one and the same.

The English press is sharply criticized here today for what is called its subjective and uncalled-for interference in German affairs in that it criticizes German justice—in connection with Pastor Martin Niemöller's rearrest by the Secret Police. England should first remove the beam from its own eye before seeing the mote in that of other countries, it is declared here. This reference apparently is to events in Palestine.

Britain Sounded by Germany On Colonies as Only Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—Varying reports are current here today about subjects discussed at the Henderson-Hitler meeting yesterday, but there is reason to believe that the talks so far have gone little further than the subject of the anti-National Socialist press campaign in England, although the return of some of the German colonies in Africa is expected to be broached soon.

It is understood that when Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador at Berlin, came home early in February for allegedly "routine discussions" he received full instructions as to the contribution the British Government might be disposed to make in return for a general settlement and guarantee of permanent European appeasement.

The inference is drawn in some quarters that these instructions were one of the matters upon which there was a "fundamental difference" between Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Anthony Eden, of which the former Foreign Secretary spoke during the Commons debate last week.

Colonies the Only Issue

Although no details are available as to the British contribution to a general settlement it is common knowledge that it must concern colonies which Reichsführer Hitler declared in the Reichstag speech are the only subject at issue between Germany and Britain.

But Herr Hitler by this very statement appears to take it for granted that Britain has disinterested itself in German aims in Central and Eastern Europe, and if he sticks to this viewpoint it would seem to be most difficult to drive a bargain by which Britain makes concessions in the colonial field in return for a German undertaking to leave the internal affairs of Austria and Czechoslovakia alone.

Another point which is stressed here is that there is strong opposition in all British political groups to the return of German colonies in full sovereignty. Economic concessions in the colonial field would, it is believed, present comparatively little difficulty, but Herr Hitler has said he does not want mere economic concessions.

Concessions on Islands

It is planned that the negotiations with Germany should go on simultaneously with those with Italy. The British Ambassador to Italy, the Earl of Perth, returns to Rome on Saturday, accompanied by Mr. Maurice Ingram, Counsellor at the Rome Embassy during the Italo-Ethiopian war and the sanctions period.

Here again no official details are available as to the nature of British proposals, but there is an apparently authentic report that Prime Minister Chamberlain might be prepared to discontinue fortifying Cyprus in return for Italy's doing the same in the islands of Rhodes and Lero. The idea, however, is not one which commends itself highly to British naval and air circles.

Quebec Treasurer Estimates Reduced Budget for '38-'39

QUEBEC, March 4 (CP)—The Union Nationale Government has announced to the Quebec Legislature the expectation of a budget surplus for the 1938-39 fiscal year.

Martin B. Fisher, Provincial Treasurer, in his second budget speech to the Legislative Assembly, estimated a surplus of $7,480,078 on ordinary account for the Province's financial year ending June 30, 1939.

He calculated revenues during the year as $57,034,433 and ordinary expenditures as $49,554,354. Estimated extraordinary expenditure of $7,427,887 would bring the actual surplus down to $52,191.

The budget, Mr. Fisher told the Lower House, showed an improvement of about $15,000,000 in the finances of Quebec.

King Zog's Wedding Is Set for April 25

TIRANA, Albania, March 4 (AP)—The wedding of King Zog of Albania and Countess Geraldine Apponyi, whose mother was an American, has been set for April 25 in the Tirana Palace.

Only the civil ceremony will take place then. Pandeli Evangheli, President of Parliament, will perform it. Albania will have a three-day holiday, beginning April 24, to celebrate the marriage of the Moslem King and his Roman Catholic bride.

The Countess is the daughter of the former Gladys Virginia Stewart of New York, who was married July 29, 1914, to Count Julius Nagy-Apponyi, member of the old Hungarian families of Apponyi and Karolyi.

[The Osservatore Romano, official organ of the Vatican, recently expressed misgivings about the marriage of Roman Catholics and Moslems in an article interpreted as applying to the pending Albanian nuptials.]

British Naval Budget Jumps

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Britain, arming at top speed, will spend more than £120,000,000 on her navy this year—not counting a vast construction program which likely will include battleships of more than 35,000 tons.

While the naval estimates made no mention of new construction, this was dealt with Wednesday in a White Paper which outlined a program including two battleships, an aircraft carrier, four large cruisers, three small cruisers, three submarines and three minelayers. Mr. Duff Cooper set regular estimates at £123,707,000, £18,842,000 more than the previous year.

"A supplementary estimate will be presented in due course, for so much of the work on the program to be carried out in the forthcoming financial year," Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, asserted.

Britain now has two battleships building, and plans were for three more to be begun this year. Concern over reported Japanese battleships of more than 40,000 tons led to revision.

The naval figures, following Army and Royal Airforce estimates, give a forbidding composite picture of Britain's prepartions for possible war.

Army estimates totaled £106,500,000, and those for the Airforce £111,502,000, plus £202,256,000 for ordnance factories.

The total for the three services exceeds by at least £10,000,000 the grand total of £351,550,000 given by Premier Chamberlain in his outline of defenses in Wednesday's White Paper.

Britain's Navy now has 119,000 men, an increase of 7,000. Today's report said there was planned a "considerable increase" of naval airplanes and fliers, and that appropriations to carry on construction of vessels under 1937 or early programs had been increased by £7,895,278.

Mr. Duff Cooper added that measures adopted with France and Italy thus far had been successful in the effort to stamp out "piratical activity" in the Mediterranean.

Hopis Take Problems to Washington

Group of Hopis With John Collier, United States Indian Commissioner, With Hat in Hand

President's Pen To Provide Safe Storage for Data

(Continued from Page 1)

If Mr. Roosevelt himself intends to work on his own papers in his retirement—as has been suggested by intimates—then he will evidently continue to subscribe to the theory that the papers are primarily personal property. In that case, future heirs of other Presidents may take the same view, and it is hard to see exactly what change the President's project for a repository will make in the situation.

Owned by Library of Congress

At present, these semi-official or private papers are acquired by the Library of Congress as rapidly as possible. The Harrison, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge papers are in possession of the Library already, in rather substantial volume, having been presented by the Presidents or their heirs. The Hoover Papers, it is understood, are in the Hoover War Memorial Library at Palo Alto, Calif., but the Library of Congress expects to get those concerning his presidential service in the course of time. There are more Wilson papers which the Library of Congress expects ultimately to receive.

Papers of earlier Presidents have also been acquired by the Library, some by gifts and some by purchase. In all, a very extensive collection is in the hands of the Manuscript Division of the Library, and authorities in charge of it are thoroughly satisfied with the status quo, seeing no need for the new project.

However, recognition of the right of private property in these papers has produced numerous difficulties in the past, and may have polluted some of the streams of history. Each President somewhat naturally wants his material to be worked over by sympathetic hands. But this results in ex parte writing of history.

Examples are abundant. Of course, the present editing of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Papers is in partisan hands. The Hoover Papers are still in private hands, and the one major book to emerge from the collection was a vigorous defense of Mr. Hoover and an attack on President Roosevelt: not particularly the historian's approach.

Harding Data Lost

Similar partisanship, in greater or less degree, has marred much other literary treatment of presidential papers. Mrs. Warren G. Harding destroyed many of her husband's papers, for personal reasons and without regard for their possible historical value. The Wilson Papers are still in the hands of a literary executor, Dr. Ray Stannard Baker, and are "tightly held."

And so it goes. Presumably to minimize this partisan treatment of historical sources, Mr. Roosevelt intends to devote the profits from his writing. Whether his solution—supervision of such documents by some governmental control—will prevent equally partisan treatment by political opponents, remains to be seen.

Indian Tribes Held Rapidly Fitting Into America's Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"Indian Tribes in these current years have achieved enough to convince themselves and any informed onlooker that the Indian race can establish itself in the great future of America," remarked John Collier, U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the writer.

"To give a few examples," Mr. Collier continued, "the Navajos and Pueblos have carried through at great and increasing sacrifice, the difficult soil conservation programs.

"The Jicarilla Apaches have successfully established a co-operative venture, wholesale and retail, productive and distributive, through which their entire business as a tribe and as individuals is being conducted.

"The Mescaleros in two years have lifted themselves from abject poverty and from slum life at the fringes of the Agency to a self-support which increases each year, and to good housing conditions out on their farm lands.

"In Alaska, the Metlakatla Indians have gone forward with their perfect example of co-operative living; have asked no aid from the government, but have contributed generously to the victims of the Mississippi Valley floods.

Under New Act

"Approximately 70 per cent of the Indians now live under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, and no tribe which has come within the new order of things has voted to retreat from it back into the old dependency upon Federal tutelage.

"But these achievements and proofs of power by Indians are at best only a start. Indian poverty continues to be extreme, and when the Indians are viewed as a whole there still are nearly 100,000 landless Indians. Indian housing, while improved, is even yet, by and large, the poorest in the country. Alcohol on the reservations continues to play havoc with individuals and even, in a few cases, with whole groups. It would be the most unfortunate blunder to lead the American people to think that the Indian need is satisfied or the problems of the Indian are solved. Continued citizen-help and criticism, and watchfulness by the press, are indispensable, if the upbuilding of Indian life is to go on.

"I am glad of this interview, because The Christian Science Monitor across a long term of years has done justice to the Indian and has supported his efforts of self-help."

Then Mr. Collier explained in detail the case of the Mescalero-Apaches of New Mexico. In 1934, of the 718 Mescaleros more than 600 of them were camped around the Agency in Tularosa Canyon where they lived in tents, in brush teepees, or in board shacks in condition of utmost squalor. It was commonly assumed that these Mescaleros would not or could not work and were just a disorganized crowd of recipients of one or another kind of dole.

Changed Picture

Today according to Mr. Collier the picture is an extraordinarily changed one, not through any accident, but through intelligent planning, and under a superintendent with a plentiful fund of common sense. Most of the Mescaleros are now living in newly developed local communities with contiguous irrigated or dry-farm lands and accessible range lands. Their children attend local day schools and the old and indigent are living upon subsistence garden plots in decent but modest houses.

Enlarging upon this subject of reorganization, D'Arcy McNickle, Administrative Assistant of the Indian Service, said that of 266 reservations 189 have voted to come in under the Reorganization Act, while 77 voted to stay out.

"However," insisted Mr. McNickle we are not limiting our efforts in reorganization to the Ayes, but have sent around letters to the 77 reservations of the Nays, urging the Indians to reorganize and become self-supporting, as well as self-governing, though no money is provided to the nays for a government assistant in drawing up a tribal constitution."

Seeking further information about the franchise for Indians Mr. McNickle explained that although in 1924 a bill was passed by which Indians born in the United States had the right to vote, that since it was left to the states to make their own laws about that, seven states, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, North Carolina, Utah and Washington refused that privilege to Indians, for one reason or another. Take Arizona, whose constitution reads; "Persons under guardianship shall not be allowed to vote," and although that probably referred to those in institutions, since Arizona's Indians are wards of the Government they cannot vote. Further statement clarified the situation, since Indians who do not hold a fee-patent are wards of the Government. Once Indian land is allotted, there is a trust period of 25 years, often renewed at the Indians' request, but when an Indian is given a fee-patent his land is taxable, and the strongest objection to Indians voting in those seven states is that his land is tax-exempt, though he may pay every other kind of a tax that whites pay, especially the sales tax.

Ottawa Assumption Of Relief Burdens Assailed by Rogers

OTTAWA, March 4 (CP)—It would cost the Dominion Treasury $100,000,000 a year to assume the full cost of relief in Canada, Norman Rogers, Labor Minister, told the House of Commons. The present Federal share is $30,000,000.

He opposed a resolution of T. L. Church, Toronto Conservative, urging the Dominion relieve the municipalities and provinces of relief costs. He said the change in policy could mean one of two things—an increased income tax or an increased sales tax, both at high levels now.

The Church resolution was talked out by a long series of Government and opposition speakers. The plight of municipalities which were being forced to the wall by relief costs, and the small home owner faced with tax eviction, were held up to the Government as two pertinent reasons why it should assume full relief costs.

However, this is not the time to make a change, Mr. Rogers stated. The whole question of relief and social legislation is bound up in constitutional reform which would be accomplished presently.

Kennedy to See King

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, new United States Ambassador to Great Britain, will present his credentials to King George next Tuesday, March 8, it was announced today. Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, will accompany him to Buckingham Palace.

Transport Measure Gets First Reading In Canadian House

OTTAWA, March 4 (CP)—The House of Commons has given first reading to the Government measure to convert the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada into the Board of Transport Commissioners and extend its jurisdiction to include carriage of passengers and freight by water and air.

There was no debate when C. D. Howe, Transport Minister, moved the preliminary resolution and introduced the bill.

Unlike the similar measure introduced in the Senate last year and defeated, the present bill does not deal with highway traffic, nor does it apply to bulk cargoes on the Great Lakes or shipping wholly confined either to the Atlantic Seaboard, Hudson Bay, or the British Columbia Coast. It does cover shipping between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of Canada.

Rebel Spain Bans Divorce

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Frontier) March 4 (AP)—The Insurgent Government at Burgos by decree yesterday revoked the right of divorce for Spaniards in Insurgent Spain. The decree, submitted to the Council of Ministers by Minister of Justice de Rodesno, canceled a law voted in 1932 by the Cortes, after the Republican Government replaced the monarchy of Alfonso.

Labor and Capital In France Placed Under Arbitration

(Continued from Page 1)

ment's model labor code is much less drastic than in its original form.

Nevertheless, it constitutes a significant experiment in labor legislation.

Essentially the sliding scale measure provides that wages shall be adjusted every six months to living costs if the Official Index shows a variation of at least 5 per cent. It puts upon the employer the burden of proving that his business cannot afford such increase. Theoretically it applies in the case of falling living costs as well as rising, but Labor Union leaders have made it clear that they interpret this sliding wage scale as a strictly "one-way" measure.

The sliding wage scale does not apply to agricultural workers or to liberal professions, but special legislation covering these two cases is to be voted within two months.

A Democratic Endeavor

In its broad aspects the statute is an attempt to solve in an essentially democratic manner, the problems raised by the conflict between Labor and Capital.

In France as in America, this social conflict is passing through what might be called a "chronically acute phrase," raising questions which an increasing number of persons believe can only be solved as Germany and Italy, or Soviet Russia, have attempted to solve them: by fascism or communism.

In other words, it is widely considered an open question, whether the relations of employer and worker in a highly industrialized society can be solved within the framework of democracy and the capitalist régime. This is precisely the significance, for all countries, of France's efforts to elaborate and apply "a modern statute of labor," or, as Premier Camille Chautemps called it, a "code of social peace."

Thus, former Premier Léon Blum, the originator of all this social legislation, said of his reforms: "The object of our experiments and the real problem these experiments will raise, is the question of whether the present social régime can be made to yield up the quantity of order, well-being security and justice which it should contain for the mass of workers and producers."

Mutual Concessions First

The essential provisions are as follows:

1. Conciliation and obligatory arbitration. Conciliation of labor disputes through discussion and mutual concessions by employees and employer is provided for; if this fails, arbitration of the dispute is obligatory in every instance. The present law speeds up these processes of conciliation and arbitration.

2. Collective labor contracts. "Collective bargaining" is made obligatory for all French industry and commerce, and there is a probability that it will be extended to include other businesses and professions as well. The French labor contracts are not confined to collective bargaining rights in the American sense of the term, but include a far-reaching and very detailed arrangement regulating salaries, working conditions, the rights and powers—very extensive—of labor union delegates in the factories.

3. Employment Agencies. The Government's bill calls for the abolition of all private employment agencies; and for a development and extension of State bureaus which would eventually have a virtual monopoly.

Hiring From Union Lists

4. "Hiring and Firing." This was one of the most controversial points in the program, for in effect it provides that all firms employing more than a small number of workers must choose them from lists established by the labor unions affiliated with the C. G. T. In other words, it is somewhat as if the American Government were to compel all companies employing more than a score or so of workers to hire nine out of every ten employees from candidates presented by John L. Lewis' C. I. O.! Drastic restrictions are also placed on the right of the employer to discharge workers except under certain carefully specified conditions.

5. Labor or Factory Delegates. This bill, which limits and defines the role of the labor union delegate in the factory or shop, is bitterly opposed by the unions. The labor union organizations object that instead of carrying out its purposes—protection of the union spokesman from discrimination by the employer—it affords some measure of protection to the employers.

6. Democratic Strike Statute. This bill provides that, whenever a strike occurs in spite of all the machinery for arbitration set up by the other measures, a secret vote shall be taken "as soon as possible" to determine whether a majority of the workers favor continuing the strike or returning to work. If a majority vote to continue the strike, then the factory is in effect "neutralized" by the authorities: that is, the owner is prevented, by the police if necessary, from trying to break the strike by obtaining other laborers.

If a majority are opposed to the strike, on the contrary, work must be resumed at once and the minority must not attempt to interfere with those who want to work.

The "Modern Labor Statute" contains a number of radical measures which are bitterly denounced by the French employers as "revolutionary." Among these are the obligation to hire only union labor recommended by the C. G. T., the "neutralization" of factories in case of a strike, the periodic, if not automatic, adjustment of salaries according to the variation in living costs, and imposition by the State of a collective contract where workers and employers are unable to agree on one.

M. Claude Gignoux, leader of the powerful French Confederation of Factory Owners—the C. G. P. F.—declares that "this social legislation, instead of being an instrument of order and progress, tends to become a convenient tool with which to bring about revolution under another name."

Roosevelt Assails Plan to Drop Corporate Salary Publicity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—President Roosevelt disapproves action of the House Ways and Means Committee in quietly dropping the provision in the 1938 tax bill requiring publication of corporation salaries.

Mr. Roosevelt made his position clear at his press conference today while the House continued debate on the bill. Mr. Roosevelt declared he had not been consulted on the omission and did not know of it till he read of it in the newspapers.

In strong condemnation of the omission, he used the occasion to expound his philosophy that private office is a public trust—a phrase which he interjected frequently in fresh, vigorous exposition of his attitude toward a part of the business problem on the anniversary of the New Deal.

Public Morality

Mr. Roosevelt spoke with unusual vigor and without slightest qualification. Emphasizing his words, he declared he was very, very sorry the publicity provision had been left out and that he regarded it as a simple question of public morality. Not only does the public officer hold a public trust, he felt, but the private officer does also.

There are two types of corporation executive, as Mr. Roosevelt sees it.

First, he listed the official of a company with widespread stock distribution in which shareholders have a theoretical opportunity of learning their officers' salaries by attending annual meetings. But these meetings are likely to be in a small town in Kentucky, or in Wilmington, Del., and as a practical matter they do not attend. Why should they not know what their officers receive? inquired Mr. Roosevelt; the country, he declared, was stirred when it learned Mr. Grace, as head of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, received in salary and bonuses $1,000,000 a year. Big salaries were divulged ultimately also for the officers of General Motors, he recalled.

The second type of corporation is the closely-held, family-owned company, in which big salaries occasionally are used to conceal big profits that the firm makes. As Mr. Roosevelt sees it, these companies occasionally report no profit at all, or actually indicate they are in the red, when the real fact is the profits are drained off in big salaries, bonuses and personal profits of one sort or another.

Public Interest

It is a matter of public interest, as well as of direct concern to the wage earners to know the true state of affairs, in the President's view.

Not only the public at large but competing companies were included in Mr. Roosevelt's broad generalization that salaries should be divulged in connection with the idea private office is a public trust.

Asked by a reporter if it were not true that the SEC had these figures, so that there was no need to reveal them in the tax law, Mr. Roosevelt promptly explained that he did not care what agency revealed them so long as they were revealed.

He declared he wanted them to be in every newspaper in the United States, and with a possible undercurrent of satire indicated they should be available in the pursuance of the policy of freedom of the press.

To another question, he said he did not care whether income tax returns were published or not, recalling that they are not available at present.

President Reviews His Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

the one hand, and the methods by which they are advanced on the other hand. Many people get the two mixed.

For instance, he continued, a year ago many were afraid that the progress of Government toward stabilization of the price level was threatened by inflation. So the helm of the ship was put "hard a' starboard." Previously, the ship because of fluctuating winds was being driven from its course.

Then the Wind Shifted

Then the wind shifted—a few months later—and the nation was threatened with deflation. So the helm was shifted "hard a' port" to keep the ship on its course. This, said the President, is an illustration of meeting an objective. It is the reason why people speak of "changes of policy."

We've gone a long way, he continued, and of course we're going further. One objective is to increase purchasing power. The President told of asking many of his industrialist and financier friends how they would meet the problem of share-croppers and tenant farmers. They replied that they had never thought of the problem.

Here Mr. Roosevelt gave a dialogue imitation of himself and his industrialist visitor. His own voice was natural. For his visitor's, he adopted a slightly puzzled and innocent manner, to demand about the share-cropper problem: "What's that?" and quoting these men as saying: "I don't know anything about it. I've never thought of it."

The President would point out that we have 18 to 20 millions of Americans with almost no purchasing power—people who otherwise would be buying the products the industrialists manufacture, and he would ask them: "Aren't you interested in that?" They would reply: "I never thought of that."

Admits Some Failures

The most hopeful thing today, he went on, is that people are beginning to think of the well-rounded problems of Government—including the share-cropper problem.

Another hopeful thing, he said, is that Government is getting more and more away from pressure groups.

Then, taking a bird's eye view of the last five years, the President concluded that the Administration had accomplished an enormous amount, but in some things had failed. He did not list the failures, nor did he identify the accomplishments concretely.

Of the major impending accomplishments, the President said that control of crop surpluses would hold up the purchasing power of 50,000,000 Americans who depend directly or indirectly on farm prices. This, in turn, would be good for owners and workers in industry. But only lately, he said, was he able to get business men to say:

"Sure, we're in favor of that sort of thing," and it was even more difficult to get them to say it publicly.

Nor was the discontinuing effort to end special privilege, said the President. The tax bill of two years ago was with that purpose, and so was the bill last year. The country, he insisted, sympathizes with the goal of ending special privilege.

And thus the President ended his summary: A broad and satisfied-sounding recital of things done, a pledge to press forward against many unsolved problems, but no declaration of a new crusade, no recognition of newly acute problems, no sign of a crisis or emergency atmosphere as a result of the past year's decline in purchasing power and national income.

To correspondents, the President's Secretary had ready to give his statement of June 7, 1935—an extempore summary of his objectives that he declared to be sound today.

"The social objective of the Administration," he said then and reaffirmed today, "is to try to increase the security and the happiness of a larger number of people in all occupations of life and in all parts of the country, to do what any honest government of any country can do to give them more of the good things of life; to give them a greater distribution, not only of wealth in the narrow terms but of wealth in the wider terms; to give them places to go in the summer time—recreation; to give them assurance that they are not going to starve in their old age; to give honest business a chance to go ahead and make a reasonable profit, and to give everyone a chance to earn a living."

President Hears 15th Psalm Read On Anniversary

Psalm 15

David Describeth a Citizen of Zion

A Psalm of David

1. Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy hill?

2. He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart.

3. He that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbour, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbour.

4. In whose eyes a vile person is contemned; but he honoureth them that fear the Lord. He that sweareth to his own hurt, and changeth not.

5. He that putteth not out his money to usury, nor taketh reward against the innocent. He that doeth these things shall never be moved.

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Diet Still Remains Forum For Free Speech in Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

parliament. The Diet apparently gained a point when Gen. Gen Sugiyama apologized for provocative conduct of an army officer at the Committee meeting on the measure. In a heated session the Committee also forced Lieut. Col. Masaki Sato of the War Offices Military Bureau from delivering a patriotic harangue in support of the mobilization bill.]

Little Organized Opposition

While the Deputies have been free in expressions of opinion on almost everything except the war, there has been little in the way of organized opposition to the Cabinet's program or group advocacy of countermeasures. Party responsibility and discipline are very much at a discount. The keenest political observer can now discern no essential difference in principle between the two large traditional parties, the Minseito and the Seiyukai, in which most of the Deputies are enrolled.

Up to the outbreak of the war the Social Mass Party, a moderate socialist grouping, had been gaining in popular strength at successive elections and gave some promise of developing into a vigorous opposition party. But it fell in line as soon as the guns began to go off and has carefully abstained from any form of opposition to the war. It has been further tamed by the sweeping arrests among radicals and liberals which took place during December and January. The only thing that distinguishes a Social Mass Party or a Tohokai (the latter is a small right wing party, with a semi-fascist program) interpellation from one of a Minseito or Seiyukai member is the inclusion of scornful references to self-seeking capitalists.

Diet as Sounding Board

So the Diet is a sounding board for individual complaints, rather than an arena of organized parliamentary action. Some of these complaints have been sharply formulated and throw light on the less favorable aspects of life in Japan under wartime conditions. Favorite themes of the speakers have been the ineffectiveness of the state control measures which have been introduced in economic life, the danger of "vicious inflation" and the sufferings of small merchants and manufacturers, as contrasted with the boom conditions in the large munitions industries. These points were stressed in speeches by Sankuro Ogasawara, of the Seiyukai, and Kaneyu Miyazawa, of the Minseito, on one of the first days of the session. Mr. Miyazawa also asked what would be done to cope with the decline in crop yields as a result of the calling of many young farmers into military service.

Viscount Koki Okochi, in the House of Peers, opened up another line of criticism when he characterized the present Cabinet as "nothing but a group of bureaucrats" and requested the reply of the Premier, Prince Konoye, to the question where the center of politics should lie, in the Cabinet or in the Army. Prince Konoye hastened to reply that, of course, it should lie in the Cabinet.

The Home Minister, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, who had acquired some international publicity by his blunt pronouncements on the desirability of eliminating "white rule" in Asia and the necessity for Japan to realize its objectives in China, even at the cost of a clash with Great Britain, came in for his share of heckling. His utterances on foreign affairs were criticized and one or two of the more liberal Deputies raised the perennial question of the employment of objectionable methods by the police in extorting confessions from prisoners. The Admiral gave an assurance that such methods would not be used in the examination of the several hundred political prisoners who were recently taken into custody on the charge of anti-war activities.

Economic Questions

A veritable gadfly of a questioner was Kunitoshi Tsugomo of the Seiyukai, who pressed the Commerce and Finance Ministers for information on some delicate economic secrets: the probable trade balance for 1938, the amount of gold which will be mined and the amount of imported raw materials which will be required for the manufacture of munitions. So acrid was the tone of the discussion that on one occasion Mr. Tsugomo asked the Presiding Officer to "tell the Finance Minister to be silent until he is spoken to." Full and detailed replies were withheld on the ground of military secrecy; but Okinori Kaya, the Finance Minsiter, was finally badgered into an admission that imports for expansion of production and for war purposes "might" be greater this year than was the case in 1937.

The change of policy in the industrial development of Manchoukuo, symbolized in the organization of a new holding company, headed by the prominent Japanese industrialist, Mr. Ayukawa, for the management of the Manchoukuo heavy industries was criticized by Tanizo Koyama of the Minseito. He first attacked the new arrangement as conducive to monopoly and then sounded a warning against the admission of foreign capital to Manchoukuo, although this might well seem superfluous, since no foreign capital has yet responded to Mr. Ayukawa's invitation to invest in that country.

So the interpellations in the Diet have ranged over a wide field. The Diet has not been reduced to the role of a mere rubber stamp, although many of the criticisms which are voiced there have little practical effect on the Government's actions. The main present significance of the Diet is that of a forum for the ventilation of popular grievances, not that of a body which is actually engaged in the formation of policies.

Boycott of Japan Urged

MANCHESTER, Eng., March 4 (AP)—The National Co-operative Authority yesterday recommended an anti-Japanese boycott by its 8,500,000 members. The Authority represents every section of Britain's huge Co-operative movement.

FINAL PRICE!
$50.00
FASHION PARK
SUITS
$39.50
HAYNES
1502 Main Street, Springfield

Spring Sewing

New fabrics and findings to make spring sewing easy and spring frocks smart are now being offered in bright profusion by stores which advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

A Winter Scene in Southern Florida

Bathing Crowd at Miami Beach at Height of the Season

Auto Trip to Florida Holds Many Charms

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Months ago I hoped for an automobile trip from Boston to Florida. In the interim I have taken that trip and am well content. The taut steel rails and the expansive airways are unexcelled for speed and comfort; the "blue deep" for drowsy relaxation. But in this instance I had the time and the inclination to follow the winding road. The opportunity presented itself in a modest advertisement in a Boston newspaper—a touring car commandeered by a travel bureau, $19 from my door to my destination near Miami, four days of travel, lodging never more than $1 a night, four passengers to a trip. That way I would renew fading recollections of the South and see it so closely that the air-spun Spanish moss would whisk against the car as we passed under it.

Waive the journey from Boston to New York. It is an old familiar trail. The first night was spent at Princeton, but not before a dairy farm, warm, and rural with its red tablecloths and apple-cheeked waitresses, had furnished us with one of the best meals of the trip. Mileage the first day was meager because of traffic and winding roads. "The South is different," the driver assured us.

* * *

Early under way the second day, we passed Trenton before the sun had stretched itself to wakefulness, Philadelphia was skirted, the Susquehanna River was crossed just before it debouches into Chesapeake Bay. Was it fact or fancy? But in Baltimore, where we lunched, the sun had warm fingers. And then out of Baltimore, past thousands of white steps, which housewives proudly wash and rewash.

Somewhere in Maryland we had crossed the Mason and Dixon Line. Perhaps it was that extra-solid bump in the road; perhaps it was crossed when the little Irish woman suggested that a window might be opened. Unheralded and unwanted by as much as a Congressional investigating committee, we left Washington, crossed the Potomac, and entered Virginia. Alexandria, home of John L. Lewis, created a momentary schism in the party.

In Virginia the roads began slowly to straighten out and assume the serious task of covering distances. Slipping now into the present tense, we find ourselves encompassed by the historic South. Fredericksburg and the Rappahannock River, where the Blue and the Gray tides once surged ceaselessly! No less are we encompassed by the reconstructed and modernized South. Richmond, with its skyscrapers, looking sheer and picture-like against the surrounding flatness.

The Piedmont of the Appalachian Mountains is reached. The country is flat and pine-clad, not so different from that of Maine. The sun tilts beneath the horizon before we reach the North Carolina line. Rocky Mount is our second all-night stop and here the night is like April.

* * *

The third day and we are in the South—perceptible differences emerging in the soil, forests, population. Cotton fields, antediluvian Model-T Fords that slither off in all directions at once, sleepy Negroes driving sleepier mules. But this Florida road is also America. Trailers pass reluctantly northward from the Sarasota convention. Trucks of oranges and grapefruit pass with more purpose. Shabby Negroes putter in sterile-looking fields. Limousines whirr pass. The people, yes; the people, no. Affirmation, negation; people at work, people at play; people who are nomads, people who will never leave their fields. The Florida road is America—contrasts, reconstruction, depletion, inequalities, opportunities, bigness too big for all bad things to end at once and for all good things to start together.

Wilson is passed—huge warehouses for the produce of the South.

Once South Carolina was reached we seemed to climb down from the plateau, still passing the bleached-out smoke houses, the cellarless and, frequently, windowless shanties of the Negroes and poor farmers. Marshland appears. One recalls Marion, the "Swamp Fox," and how kind the Dismal Swamp proved to his guerrilla campaign. Here is the Santee River and here is a southern downpour. Abruptly the rain stops. Water drips from the eaves of the world, less metaphorically from the Spanish moss and the cypress trees.

And we pass Manning, Summerton, Walterboro, and enter Savannah, patriarch among Georgia's cities. And now 70 miles of Georgia. Between Savannah and Brunswick, through the Southern night. The moss sways eerily. An owl, in slow, lumbering flight passes from one side of the road to the other. Sluggish cattle roam hazardously across the road. In the turpentine groves unrestrained fires burn, coil and recoil in their own destruction. The third night is spent in Brunswick, Georgia.

* * *

The final day. The gates of Florida synchronize with the rising sun. Florida—the trade winds and the Gulf Stream keep it at a constant glow. The streets fringed with coconut palms and royal palms; poppies and poinsettias lushly colorful; houses of stucco and richly painted to heighten the impact of the sun. Past St. Augustine and Daytona Beach we reach the fruit basket of Eastern America—the Indian River Valley. Oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit tug the boughs; the spicy smell of the citrus orchards mingles with the acrid stench of smudge fires, lighted against the northern invader, the frost.

Further down the road crowds nearer the sea. Melbourne, Vero Beach, slits of the Atlantic, the bold face of the Atlantic, white beaches and crinkly surf. And always the endless procession of out-of-state cars. It has been a thriving season in Florida. Miami hotels are full, new hotels have been built, scaffoldings are still up. Real estate is said to be coming back, sanely and soberly after the speculative spree of nearly a decade ago, which threaded sections of Florida with streets to nowhere.

Finally my destination—the Hollywood Beach Hotel, one of Florida's top-flight hotels. Here service reaches the ultimate in refinement—even to the bowl of fruit in the night elevators. It was journey's end. In my hotel room, even before the light was switched on, I could see the ocean, white and foam-flecked, through the casement windows. Its surge and thunder spoke of an odyssey—not that of Homer this time.

Tour-a-bouts

If you happen to own—and you probably do if you are a winter sport enthusiast—a pair of black and white Norwegian mittens, you will be interested in the following story.

* * *

In the first place, these mittens were originally intended for a far different purpose than to protect winter sport fans' hands from the cold. They first were made in accordance with an old marriage custom, and owe their fine workmanship to the intense rivalry among the young girls who knit them. According to the story, girls of the beautiful Selbu district in Norway were once expected to knit a pair of mittens for each of the guests attending their wedding.

* * *

They began the task very young, competing with each other to produce the finest designs. Typical Selbu patterns, such as a large eight-pointed star, an angular figure of a woman or a reindeer, are now knit by women in other parts of Norway, and will be included in the handicrafts displays arranged for the Great Oslo Exhibition of Norwegian life, which will open in Oslo May 12, and continue to Sept. 18.

No longer must family pets—be it Fido, Thomas Cat, Peter Rabbit, or other animals—be exiled to a bleak baggage car while their owners travel in Pullman comfort, for a new regulation by the Pullman Company grants the right to all animals "not venomous, odoriferous, or otherwise objectionable" to travel in its cars, provided their owners have private room space and that the "pets" are carried in baskets or other containers into and out of the car. Thus, passengers riding the crack trains, be it the Florida Special, Empire Builder, Aristocrat, or Sunset Limited, now have the privilege of having their dogs or cats in their rooms.

* * *

The Island of Rathlin, between Scotland and Ireland, is becoming increasingly popular with travelers. One of the reasons for its popularity is because here was where Robert Bruce saw the spider whose persistence encouraged him to continue his own struggles against great odds. Rathlin is six miles long and only one mile broad. St. Columbia founded a monastery there, and there Marconi made some of his earliest experiments in wireless. Most of the inhabitants are fisherfolk, giving visitors to the island a true old-time and Old-World Welcome.

* * *

There is enough soil in the flower pots aboard the Queen Mary to make a garden a quarter of an acre square. The ship boasts a member of the Royal Horticultural Society as one of its gardeners.

$2

ARROW'S New TRUMP SHIRT

IN tests, a washing machine lashed Arrow's New Trump Shirt back and forth, through 50 washings, and the collar wasn't even frayed! For the New Trump collar is specially woven to outwear any other soft collar made. The New Trump is Sanforized Shrunk (guaranteed not to shrink).

STEIGER'S
MAN'S SHOP
Springfield, Mass.

Nation to Observe Air Mail Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 4—Twenty years ago on May 15, a United States Army training plane, with Lieut. Torrey Webb at the controls, roared out of Belmont Park in New York and pointed its blunt nose southward.

Exactly one hour and forty-five minutes later the same plane landed at Bustleton Airport near Philadelphia to complete the first air mail delivery in the United States.

In commemoration of this event, the Post Office Department will celebrate by observing the first National Air Mail Week from May 15 to 21, according to Second Assistant Postmaster General Harllee Branch.

Active chairman of the campaign will be Paul R. Younts, Postmaster at Charlotte, N. C., and Joseph F. Gallagher, Postmaster of Philadelphia, will act as air mail chairman for Pennsylvania.

An official cachet will be authorized at Kitty Hawk, N. C., to honor the Wright brothers. Every other postoffice in the country will be authorized to arrange its own local cachet.

What Goes Into Cloth? Trade Commission Asks

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Ephraim Freedman, Director of R. H. Macy's Bureau of Standards, told a Federal Trade Commission conference today the burden of identifying silk should not rest with the retailer. The Macy firm is a large New York department store.

Freedman submitted this opinion at the conference on trade practice rules for the silk industry sponsored by the Federal Trade Commission. He said, "The retailer is not in a position to know what goes into fabrics. The burden should rest on the manufacturers."

Members of the conference discussed trade rules for the industry submitted by the International Silk Guild, Inc., in association with Raw Silk Importers, Inc., the Silk and Rayon Manufacturers Association, and 23 concerns.

Social Security Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—More effective programs of social security for the aged and unemployed and proposals for health insurance will be outlined and discussed in all aspects at the eleventh annual National Conference of the American Association for Social Security which will be held at the Hotel Astor on April 8 and 9, it was announced here. Public officials, social leaders and administrators will participate.

Hull Reviews U. S. Peace Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—On the fifth anniversary of his inauguration as Secretary of State, Cordell Hull today made public a voluminous memorandum on American foreign relations in which he reviewed, from an official point of view, the major policies which have been devised and applied during his term of office.

This included his July 16 statement of his 14 points for peace which has been the text for his European and Far Eastern policies since that date, the reciprocal trade agreements program, the "Good Neighbor" policy toward Latin America and repetition of the older traditional American policy of non-entanglement and non-intervention abroad qualified by insistence on the propriety of parallel action and co-operation with other nations in the furtherance of peace.

The State Department hoped in making public the document that it would service to alleviate the demand in congressional quarters for clarification of foreign policy, but observers saw little prospect of this result since the memorandum was couched in as non-controversial terms as possible and completely ignored such developments as President Roosevelt's "quarantine" speech which are responsible for the congressional unrest.

Hull's Statement

The text of the memorandum was in part as follows:

The Department of State of the United States is sometimes called the Department of Peace. The problem of peace is of constant concern to the Department; preservation of peace is the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the United States. . . .

The general attitude of the Department of State toward international relations has been summarized recently by the Secretary in a statement to the following effect:

This country constantly and consistently advocates maintenance of peace. We advocate national and international self-restraint; we advocate abstinence by all nations from use of force in pursuit of policy.

We advocate abstinence by all nations from interference in the internal affairs of other nations. We advocate adjustment of problems in international relations by processes of peaceful negotiation and agreement.

Observance of Treaties

We advocate faithful observance of international agreements. We believe in modification of provisions of treaties, when need therefor arises, by orderly processes carried out in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation.

We believe in respect by all nations for the rights of others and performance by all nations of established obligations.

We stand for revitalizing and strengthening of international law.

We believe in limitation of reduction of armament. We avoid entering into alliances or entangling commitments, but we believe in co-operative effort by peaceful and practicable means.

We advocate steps toward promotion of economic security and stability the world over; we advocate lowering or removing of excessive barriers in international trade; we seek effective equality of commercial opportunity, and we urge upon all nations application of the principle of equality of treatment.

Principles Established

The Government of the United States is endeavoring to keep alive, strengthen and revitalize, in reference to all the world, these fundamental principles.

The Department of State transmitted this statement of principles to all foreign governments and requested their comments. More than 50 governments placed themselves on record in support of these principles.

In harmony with these principles, the Government of the United States has embarked upon a course of action designed to make possible the expansion of our foreign trade which is necessary for a restoration of full domestic prosperity, and, at the same time, to promote peace and friendly relations among nations.

The Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934, conferred on the President for a period of three years the authority to enter into trade agreements with foreign countries, involving reciprocal reductions of excessive trade barriers; this authority was renewed for another three-year period by a joint resolution approved March 1, 1937. . . .

Aim of Trade Treaties

The immediate task under the trade-agreements program has been to bring about a lessening of the excessive barriers to international trade which had sprung up during the depression.

Each of the agreements (except the special agreement with Cuba) includes a provision guaranteeing the unconditional application of the most-favored-nation principle, which means that our exports to each of the countries concerned will automatically receive as favorable treatment as is accorded to the goods of any third country.

Our trade is thus freed from the constant menace of destructive discrimination; in return, we undertake to accord similar treatment to the goods coming to us from the other country concerned.

Important as are the immediate benefits of the trade-agreements program in rebuilding on a mutually advantageous basis our foreign trade and the foreign trade of other countries, that program has another and possibly even greater significance.

Leadership for Peace

We are contributing to leadership in a movement which may have a decisive influence on the whole future course of civilization—a movement away from international strife and toward general appeasement.

Prosperity and peace go hand in hand; to promote one is to promote the other. The economic well-being of the people is the greatest single protection against social unrest, civil strife, and war.

The trade-agreements program is a standing offer to other nations to join with us in a determined effort to promote economic appeasement and security; it is an indispensable part of our comprehensive program designed to promote in our country stable and sustained economic prosperity and to assure for our Nation a condition of durable peace.

In the relations of the United States with the American Republics, five years of the good-neighbor policy have produced significant results. We voluntarily renounced our right of intervention in Cuba by abrogating the Platt Amendment. We withdrew our marines who had been stationed in Haiti.

At the Montevideo Conference in 1933 we signed a convention condemning intervention in the internal or external affairs of other nations. We have sought to make effective the principles of liberal and equitable trade policies unanimously approved at the Montevideo Conference.

Inter-American Conference

We took the initiative in suggesting the convocation of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, which was held at Buenos Aires during December, 1936, to give permanent effect to the growing friendship and confidence among the American Republics.

At this conference the Republics affirmed the principles which are henceforth to guide their relations. There was perfected a mechanism for the avoidance and settlement of disputes which might disturb their peaceful relations and for consultation in the event that the peace of the Western Hemisphere is menaced. . . .

"The problem of limitation and reduction of armament has had the constant attention of this Administration. One of the first acts of this Administration in the foreign field was an endeavor to bolster the General Disarmament Conference which was in session in Geneva.

"Thereafter for many months the Government made every feasible effort to bring about at Geneva an international agreement on the limitation and reduction of armament and a further agreement for the supervision and control of the international traffic in arms.

"We also participated in the London Naval Conference of 1935-36. Although the Conference did not produce a treaty for the quantitative limitation of armament, the resulting London Naval Treaty of 1936, which has been ratified by the United States, Great Britain and France, provided for the crystallization of navies in established types and for advance notification of naval programs and exchange of information.

Arms Reduction

"This Government has often reiterated our readiness to join with other nations in a common effort to bring about a general limitation and reduction of armament.

"But in a world in which increased construction of armaments is a regrettable fact, we are compelled to render adequate our military and naval establishment."

* * *

The cost to the Nation of maintaining the Department of State and the Foreign Service for the current fiscal year is less than one-fifth of 1 per cent of our Federal budget, an amount which is infinitesimal in comparison with the contribution made by the Department of State and the Foreign Service to the safeguarding and promotion of the interests and welfare of the people of the United States.

Flood Areas Begin Clean-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

ened areas around 2:30 a. m. yesterday.

Agriculturists said it was impossible to make any estimates of loss to citrus groves pending a check after the high waters subside.

Normally, Forecaster Thomas Reed explained, a "high pressure area" extends from the Southern California coast to Hawaii, and low pressure areas pass to the north, depositing the moisture they generally carry on the Pacific Northwest, one of the nation's wettest regions.

What Caused Floods

This time, however, the damp low pressure area unaccountably struck the continent far to the south to dump its burden.

Red Cross and municipal officials said it would be several days before an accurate estimate was available of the storm damage or the number killed by the worst storm in years.

The rain, pouring relentlessly across the beleaguered counties, which include some of the State's richest agricultural land and its greatest metropolis, piled up a five-day total of 11.06 inches in Los Angeles, and exceeded even that figure in some foot-hill suburbs.

Pasadena reported total rainfall of 26.85 inches, but the city is on high ground and deep canyons on each side carried off much of the water.

Authorities estimated 20,000 persons were temporarily homeless, although many were expected to return to their dwellings early today.

The flood was made doubly furious by its plunge from mountains more than 6,000 feet high down to sea level in only 30 miles. It left the Los Angeles Metropolitan District of more than 2,000,000 population virtually isolated.

It wreaked havoc along a 170-mile front—from the City of Ventura on the north to San Juan Capistrano on the south. Both cities are the sites of historic Spanish missions still in use. Eastern boundary of the flood was the San Bernardino mountain range, beyond which lies the Great American Desert.

At Las Flores Beach, east of Malibu, at least three houses were washed into the ocean, large sections of the Roosevelt Highway, following the shoreline, were washed away, and 20-foot landslides tumbled onto the road at other points.

In San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange Counties, the Santa Ana tore through rich agricultural lands, inundated part of the city of Riverside, burst dikes at Anaheim in Orange County, and flooded an area 15 miles long and seven miles wide near the ocean.

The raging Los Angeles river, also dry most of the year, tore out railway and highway bridges in the industrial area, paralyzing transportation in and out of Los Angeles.

Downtown Streets Filled

Downtown Los Angeles streets were flooded from curb to curb at times, but in most cases the water quickly receded without damage once the rainfall stopped.

Metropolitan Los Angeles was virtually in a world of its own for several hours yesterday when all communication, even by radio, was cut off.

It still was lacking usual transportation facilities to the outside. Plans of the Southern Pacific to resume operation of trains to San Francisco were canceled last night because of sodden roadbed in some sections and because passengers would have to be ferried around some washed out bridges.

Roads in the metropolitan area were reported in passable condition although many were laden with debris. State highway officials appealed to sightseers to keep out of the flooded districts until roads had been cleared of obstructions.

Test Data Required In Manhattan Births

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Issuance of a new form of birth certificate under which physicians must state whether bacteriological blood tests for venereal disease had been made of the mother began here today.

Health Department officials said they believed it is the first time such certificates had been issued anywhere in the United States.

The action by the health officials was revealed as the Legislature in Albany considered the Twomey-Newell bill to make such tests compulsory before childbirth. The State bill, however, while making tests in advance of childbirth mandatory, does not provide for writing the results on birth certificates. The measure has been passed by both houses in Albany and is now before the Senate for concurrence on the Assembly amendments.

The new certificates were worked out by Thomas J. Duffield, Health Department Registrar of Records, in collaboration with John J. Rice, Health Commissioner, the Academy of Medicine, and five County medical societies and were authorized at a meeting of the Board of Health on Jan. 11.

The new data will be recorded on the back of the certificate and no transcription will be made of this certificate.

Stored Liquor Tax Held Invalid in Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 4 (AP)—A $20,000,000 tax imposed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1933 on liquor stored in warehouses at the time of repeal of the prohibition law was declared unconstitutional today by the Dauphin County Court.

Judge William H. Hargest ruled that "the values of liquors were deliberately and systematically disregarded" by the Act imposing a tax of $2 a gallon on all liquor in distillery warehouses.

Carol to Visit London

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—The Government announced today that King Carol of Rumania would arrive in London March 22 for a three-day visit of State.

Final Price!
$50.00
Fashion Park
Suits
$39.50
Ware Pratt Co.
Main Street at Pearl, Worcester

Quality
Merchandise
Smart Fashions
Low Prices
DENHOLM
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WORCESTER, MASS.

Winter Sports invite you

Transportation to, and accommodation at many popular winter sports centers are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Campers Sing and Dance And See Need for Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—With lively American country dance tunes and campfire songs still ringing in their ears, delegates to the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the American Camping Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel gathered today to discuss the need of adequate training centers for leaders. The music was at last night's session, but the strains of "Heigh-Ho, Heigh-Ho, While Through the Woods We Go," are helping to remind camp counselors from far and near that they are leaders in outdoor happiness as well as better camping facilities.

Roland H. Cobb of Worcester, Mass., President of the New England Section of the Association, in a talk, said that within the next five years there would be camp training centers such as are not now provided for adult counselors in various colleges throughout the United States.

"There is a great demand for trained counselors, particularly for girls' camps, and directors are willing to pay adequate salaries to them" he declared. "At present, there are no adequate training centers for older counselors. Young counselors are being trained in camps, but the counselor of 20 years of age or older does not have an adequate training opportunity."

In Woodland Classrooms

Mr. Cobb recommended that the training centers in colleges and universities be located in an appropriate environment where camping techniques can be learned.

To jigging melodies played by Sammy Spring, fiddler-caller of Otis, Mass., members of the Association and their partners joined in old-fashioned square dances last night during the informal social hour. They waltzed to the rhythm of "Heel and Toe, Heel and Toe, Slide, Slide, Slide"; stepped to the familiar orders of "All Balance to Your Corner," "Swing Your Partner," and "All Promenade," and marched, circled, two-stepped while Sammy Spring warned the gentlemen dancers to "Pass Her By With a Smile" when dancing the popular "Snake in the Grass" number.

In another section, Alison McCann of Summit Lake Camp, N. J., was leading in camp-fire songs. Mingling enthusiasm with sentiment, the singers blended their voices in a group of songs that only half needed the missing picturesqueness of glowing embers under a night sky to make the scene of campfire festivities complete.

Camping Value Stressed

At another session last night, Byrnes MacDonald, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Welfare, represented Mayor La Guardia in welcoming the association. He urged camping as the privilege of every school child, stressing its value in character building.

Another speaker at this section was Dr. Luther Gulick, Director of the Regents' inquiry into the character and cost of public education in the State of New York.

"Outdoor life is the balance wheel of modern life," he declared. "If the camp is to fulfill this function, it must be geared to the needs of the campers. The camper . . . needs an introduction to the scientific approach to the world of nature; he needs a background for understanding man's cultural heritage; he needs responsibility where possible; he needs democracy of life, and he needs food, habits of sleep and, in many instances, soap."

Getting Trains Safely Out Of Grand Central Some Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nobody has asked Herman Offerman what he wanted to grow up to be, when he was a little boy; but if he ever harbored an idea that he would like to work puzzles, he has landed right in the middle of his aspirations. Although you've never seen him, and probably never will, he works a puzzle every day, of which the components are 400 to 500 hundred trains, running underground, entering and leaving Grand Central Station in New York City.

Someone told him the other day that there is a serial sketch on the radio now called "Grand Central Station" but, whatever the stories are, however dramatic and full of suspense, it would be Mr. Offerman's idea that they are child's play compared with the drama and suspense that goes on under his nose, day in, day out.

The playing field for Mr. Offerman's puzzle game is 80 acres in size. About 50 acres of it is the upper level, given over to general traffic. The rest is the lower level, sacred to suburban traffic. His job is to keep the cars of the 400 to 500 trains on the tracks they should be on, and to be able to put a finger on any or all of them, at any given minute.

He plays his game from within an office in a control tower which is, as a porter put it, "Daoun dar, ma'am, somewhar—I ain't 'zackly sho jis' whar!" He did not add that all the engineers and conductors and trainmen call Mr. Offerman Hymie, but that's what they call him.

He Has His Problems

Mr. Ernest B. Moorehouse is assistant terminal engineer and even he looks on with awe while Mr. Offerman does his job.

There are 32 miles of track to be supervised. That will answer the questions of a lot of people who thought, when their trains entered the dark part, between 125th Street and Grand Central, and when they were in a hurry to get off the train, —that the train must be carrying them down to Texas, instead of letting them out at New York. Not that it's 35 miles down from the entrance to the tunnel, to the loading platforms at Grand Central. And here's something else; the railroad yards are only a mile in length,—which makes the 32 miles of track all the more to think about.

It's electrification which put the spice into Mr. Offerman's puzzle. If the railroad systems still used steam they couldn't have 32 miles of track because the steam and smoke would make such wholesale train operation impossible. Hunt high and low and you won't find a steam locomotive operating in New York City nowadays. The railroad men say it with the pride of a New England housewife saying she's rid her house of mice.

How did they get such an underground labyrinth? Well, in 1913 when the terminal was built, they excavated about 3,000,000 cubic yards of stuff,—mostly rock. Today things are going on to a depth of about 100 feet below ground. The suburban platform is 37 feet below ground.

Try It Sometime

A few people with nothing better to do have tried to count the tracks running from the lower level. They usually figured there were about 17. They were 13 shy, because they didn't see the ones that split off here and there and are used for making up mail and express baggage trains, and as a sort of stable for keeping the commuter's trains from the time they come in, in the morning, until they are wanted at night.

There are 47 tracks spinning out from the upper level. Sometimes a commuters' train gets to go out on the upper level, but that is uppity business—no pun intended,—and the upper level is ordinarily sacred to such de luxe railroad doings as the Twentieth Century, the Advance Century, the Commodore Vanderbilt, the Yankee Clipper, the Merchants' and the Knickerbocker. But it's what the gentlemen from Maine would call "quite a passel" of passengers that go through the station, morning, noon and night,—whether from the upper or the lower level; a passel of about 100,000, to be more nearly exact.

If you happen to be the kind of person who wants to know when a train decides to become lower level, you would need to look out the window as you're getting to about 57th Street—and that would depend on how good you are at counting blocks, from the time you leave 125th Street. At 57th Street, the puzzle gets to be a puzzle-what-am-a-puzzle, and four tracks suddenly ping out into 10 tracks, four going to the upper level, and six to the lower.

In Mr. Offerman's office all is charts, maps, plants and constant telephoning. Recently they had a nice little problem in redistribution. The Boston & Westchester line closed down on Dec. 31. Went out, just like a light. That meant that 4000 commuters were practically orphaned in the wink of an eye.

Had to Care for Them

"We had to take 'em in and give 'em' a home," Mr. Offerman says. It seems, in such cases, you don't just hook on a couple of extra cars and let it go at that. You go to hooking on extra cars and pretty soon you've got a train that won't fit your platforms. And you can't have people getting off the train out where there isn't anything but tracks. It's confusing. So you look out to see that they come in where the platforms are long enough for them, and not overlap any switch points or go slipping into sidings not long enough to hold them. It seems that to all intents and purposes, you take a tape measure to every train that comes in and out of Grand Central. You can't tell switchmen and engineers what to do with them unless you know how long they are, and you have to have a thorough understanding with everybody about the speed it's going to run or you'll have part of the train climbing up a side-wall—and that isn't considered good form in railroading.

Pro-Germans Tighten Hold

(Continued from Page 1)

Socialists in Vienna who as members of the Fatherland Front will direct all work of National Socialists throughout Austria. Members of this new Council are prominent, though not radical, leaders in the Austrian National Socialist movement.

They will have special headquarters in a building in the center of the city and in reality will constitute a sort of separate National Socialist front. They are planning to carry on cultural, sport, philanthropic, economic, and every other sort of activity.

Plans already have been made for a German theater, German lectures are being held, a National Socialist dance advertised in Vienna for Sunday night, and plans are progressing for a National Socialist paper in Vienna.

On the other hand many official organizations such as the Tirol Diet, Federal Council of Organized Peasants, and the Union of State Civil Servants are passing warm resolutions pledging unreserved support and loyalty to Chancellor Schuschnigg.

"The Austrian peasant opposes a system based on force," the Peasant Council's resolution said. "We uphold Christian culture and Austria's German mission. We are ready to serve the cause of peace."

The Council scored demonstrations such as the recent ones held by National Socialists in the Provinces as endangering peace and order. It approved the public work program projected to solve the unemployment problem.

It appears that the Chancellor is scrupulously carrying out his agreement to let National Socialists manifest themselves in every phase of public life, and it is to be expected that a powerful counteraction of Clericals, former Socialists and Legitimists will also be permitted.

Peru Imports Rice As Own Crop Fails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Failure of the last Peruvian rice crop, through water shortage, was responsible for the placing of a $400,000 order with the Danish East Asiatic Company for shipments of Siamese rice, sold on arrival at Callao to allow a profit of four per cent to wholesalers and eight per cent to retailers, against cash payments. The order was placed by the Government, on which responsibility redounded as a result of its active association with the promotion of national rice production.

The Finance Ministry stated that stabilization of the national rice industry was urgently required as local prices were 50 per cent in excess of the international level. Efforts are being made to improve methods of cultivation and reduce production costs.

The Peruvian rice industry is of recent growth, and when water and weather conditions are favorable the harvest almost covers national requirements. But when the crop fails, as last season, dependence is transferred to imports from Ecuador and the Far East, especially Siam. National consumption is estimated at 56 million kilograms.

Barbour to Seek U. S. Senate Seat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 4—W. Warren Barbour, long active in New Jersey and national Republican affairs, yesterday announced his candidacy to return to a seat in the United States Senate. He is the first to enter the race and apparently does so with the support of both Republican factions in New Jersey, having resigned from the New Jersey Unemployment Commission to campaign for State Senator Lester H. Clee for Governor last fall.

Harold G. Hoffman, then Governor and leader of the intra-party forces opposing Mr. Clee, has said he considered Mr. Barbour the ideal candidate for the Senate place.

The New Jersey Senate vacancy arises out of the mid-term resignation of A. Harry Moore, who defeated Mr. Clee for the Governorship. John Hilton, Jersey City lawyer and close friend of Mayor Frank Hague, was appointed to the seat until a successor to Mr. Moore was elected next fall. He is not expected to seek a longer tenure, although the Democrats have not yet designated their candidate.

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The Home Forum

The Old Brooch

IN the old brass-bound rosewood desk there lies a little tangled heap of old-fashioned trinkets: a pinchbeck chain, a ponderous locket containing a variegated pattern of locks of hair, some odd earrings and the old Luckenbooth Brooch. On catching sight of it, one echoes the words of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd: "Few things in this weary warld sae delichtfu' as Keepsakes!"

And, of all keepsakes, few can be as distinctively picturesque as these quaint brooches, named after the diminutive shops where they were first sold—the Luckenbooths which clustered round the ancient walls of St. Giles' Kirk, in Edinburgh. Their design is unmistakable and most romantically right, being the outline of a heart, sometimes surmounted by a crown. This latter touch has led to their being occasionally linked with the name of Mary, Queen of Scots, an added charm which cannot be allowed them, unfortunately, since these Scottish love-tokens date only from the beginning of the eighteenth century.

THEY WERE COMMON coin between lovers of all classes; for they could assume the expensive style of gold and jewels to aid the fashionable gallant in his wooing, or condescend to the homely guise of brass or pewter hammered out by wandering tinkers and gypsies to be sold at fairs to any bashful country lad. Indeed, these old brooches must have played an important part in the homely love tale of many a Jock and Jenny of long ago, displayed among the "trittle-trattles at the lucky-booths," purchased and presented as the first pledge of betrothal.

Nor were the simple lovers the only persons gratified by such a transaction. The kindly merchant doubtless felt a glow of more commercial and less sentimental feeling warm his heart, as he anticipated the day on which the happy pair would return to purchase the wedding ring, not to forget the knives and forks and spoons befitting the humble or pretentious outlay on their first home. So the bargaining over a Luckenbooth Brooch was doubly blessed, bringing the promise of good fortune to buyer and seller.

SOMETIMES THE DISTINCTIVE outline of this type of brooch was varied by the intertwining of a second heart; other specimens were extremely delicate and dainty in size, while some again were as massive as our own treasured heirloom of the rosewood desk. Crystals, garnets and paste were used to adorn the most expensive ones; and at the beginning of the nineteenth century there appeared the type, still sold today and familiar to tourists to Scotland—a thick silver heart, engraved and studded with Scottish pebbles or cairngorms.

Engraving was used to form simple patterns on the older brooches, but their chief interest lies in the inscriptions often found on the back. Here one may trace the name of the maker and the town where he traded; for, though the Luckenbooth Brooches originated in the tiny shops of Edinburgh, other places soon copied so popular a souvenir.

Frequently, too, one sees the "posy" which some fond suitor had ordered to be imprinted on his gift. A few of these are plain and simple, consisting of the single word: "Virtue" or the phrase: "A Friend's Gift." One, bearing the date 1736, is engraved with the number of the chapter and verse which contain Ruth's petition: "Intreat me not to leave thee: for whither thou goest, I will go." Another specimen, studded with crystals and bearing a miniature, is outstandingly poetical with the quotation of Milton's lines on Eve:

"Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love."

IT IS, HOWEVER, the more unsophisticated Luckenbooth Brooches which charm with their simplicity. What mattered it if the metal were but pewter, when the outline showed two hearts interwoven and the inscription ran: "My heart ye have and thin I creve?" (In this case, the romantic jeweller had scorned to use the word "heart," choosing rather to express it symbolically by what Charles Lamb called "that little three-cornered exponent of all our hopes and fears.")

"I fancie non but the alon," confesses one. "Fear God in heart," advises another. "Wrong not the heart whose joy thou art," urges a third. And still another pleads: "Let me and thee most happy be."

Who could help sentimentalizing over these simple emblems of bygone romance that were doubtless purchased with much anxiety, presented with trepidation, received with rapture, and treasured with pride?

MARIE W. STUART

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GULLS FOLLOWING THE PLOUGH: *A Woodcut by George Soper, R. E.*

MUCH of an artist's work is concerned with capturing motion and fixing it upon paper. Every line made remains—while the paper lasts—static and in itself lifeless; and yet—while the paper lasts—it continues to express life and motion. George Soper's woodcut, "Gulls Following the Plough," is a nice exercise in this apparent paradox.

You have the strong, measured, leisurely movement of the horses and of the ploughshare through the earth, set off by the suggested wind-movement over the field and in the sky and by the restless pattern of the gulls hovering behind.

The plough, developed from the digging stick, is one of the oldest of human implements. As it has improved, so it has bitten deeper into the soil. But in this, man has not been the sole beneficiary. Birds have found the ploughshare a ready provider of a free dinner; and this not only for the rooks and starlings and other inlanders, but for the sea birds too. As no less an authority than Professor J. Arthur Thomson has pointed out, the lesser black-backed gull and the herring gull have been changing their natural diet more and more from sea-shore food generally to that which pertains to the land.

In Scotland the change to vegetarianism on the gulls' part has been particularly noticeable since the beginning of the present century; and, from following the plough, they have even taken to eating the ears of corn in the shocks and pecking out the insides of turnips and shallow-planted potatoes. But for this damage the gull more than compensates by his removal of "leather-jackets" and other sub-soil enemies of the farmer, who is thus content to have white wings added to the company of black ones which have been the plough-boy's followers since ploughing began.

And whether quiet, plodding horse or puffing tractor may be doing the pulling, the gulls' chorus is the loudest sound in the field.

Honesty and Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HONESTY and peace and courage are words that naturally flow together. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (p. 227): "The sublime summary of an honest life satisfies the mind craving a higher good, and bathes it in the cool waters of peace on earth; till it grows into the full stature of wisdom, reckoning its own by the amount of happiness it has bestowed upon others." Such a description of the result of an honest life should appeal to everyone. How, then, can it be obtained?

Conditions in the world at present do not give a very pleasant picture. Nations break their pledges with their own people, as well as with other nations, in a mad rush for power and material possessions, yet Christian Science tells us (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 453): "Honesty is spiritual power. Dishonesty is human weakness." Individuals as well as nations who learn this truth will surely be guided to peace. Honesty in human relationships makes lasting trust and confidence possible.

It is true that human will-power may seem to assume control of human beings and persuade them that it is possible to achieve right conditions by doubtful methods. The dominance of one human mind over another is mistakenly considered by some to be legitimate, provided the reason for this control is the supposed benefit of the one so dominated; but the speciousness of such arguments can easily be exposed by any honest thinker.

A teacher who had been working with children considered backward, was expressing her views to a friend who was a Christian Scientist. She told of how she had found it possible to control the mentalities of the children by her will, and of how she had gained what she considered good results. She then asked the Scientist, "Do you not think I am right in doing this?" The Scientist paused a minute and then replied: "As a Christian Scientist I am taught to bring every question to the bar of Christian Science, and to adhere as closely as possible to the Golden Rule of the Bible. You have already told me with what indignation you discovered that a certain person was trying to control you mentally without your consent, although there seemed to be no evil intent in the matter. You are unwilling that anyone should do to you what you are doing as a regular thing to these helpless children." The teacher admitted that this was a legitimate answer to her question, and was silent.

The use of human will-power in such a way can be productive only of bad results. A far better way is to trust those with whom we come in contact to the guidance of God, with a steadfast reliance on His power to heal and to save. Since God is All-power, we need not fear that evil has power. Since He is intelligence, He can be trusted to give intelligence to all His children. In this way the latent abilities of those with whom we have to deal are not dwarfed or confined by our overanxious care.

It is often much easier to say "yes" than "no," and to slip along with the currents of so-called mortal mind, instead of courageously taking the side of Truth and unpopularity; but when one wakes up to see that this attitude of acquiescence in wrong is merely giving in to the dominance of evil thoughts, one becomes alert to resist the attempt of these evil thoughts to govern. The state of one who has permitted himself to become the pawn of error because of some temporary advantage is a pitiable one, until he awakens and becomes strong enough to take his stand on the right side. Evil suggestions have no power over a consciousness filled with good. Someone has said, "A nation which reads the Bible daily and gives true Christian religion a place in its national life, cannot be dominated by hypnosis."

Christian Science teaches that all men have a safe rule for guidance in all the affairs of their lives. It teaches that there is only one Mind, and that this Mind is God, good. Everyone who is honestly desirous of living in accordance with God's precepts can do so. Knowing that one Mind alone governs, he can courageously reject the suggestions, broadcast throughout the world, that success, happiness, and supply of good can come to him through blind reliance on other human beings, if he will allow himself to give his thinking into their hands. Each man is free born, and his liberty to serve God according to his honest convictions is inalienable.

Evil propaganda may tell us that "stolen waters are sweet," but those who see farther know that ill-gotten riches "profit not in the day of wrath," but that "righteousness delivereth from death" (Proverbs 9:17; 11:4).

Men who preserve their spiritual integrity and continually strive to make their lives more Christlike, to follow the teachings of Christian Science, to realize the nothingness of evil and the allness of good, will find that their desires are being purified, and that they are daily coming nearer to God. These are they "which in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience" (Luke 8:15).

Experience has taught the wise that only what we earn can we enjoy; and that the spiritual things, which are the only real and eternal, are the "pearl of great price" for which we must honestly and courageously give all, that we may have true substance.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Ærlighed og Mod

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

ÆRLIGHED og Fred og Mod er Ord, som ganske naturligt danner et Fællesskab. I *Miscellaneous Writings* siger Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab (S. 227): "Summen af et ærligt Liv tilfredsstiller i sin Ophøjethed det Sind, som stræber mod det højeste gode, og bader det i de kølende Vande fra Fred paa Jord, indtil det naar ind i Visdommens fulde Vækst og erkender sin egen Lykke i det Maal af Lykke, det har skænket andre." En saadan Skildring af Resultatet af et ærligt Liv burde virke tiltalende paa ethvert Menneske. Hvorledes kan vi da naa frem dertil?

Den øjeblikkelige Tilstand Verden over frembyder ikke noget behageligt Skue. De forskellige Nationer bryder deres Overenskomster, baade de indenrigske og udenrigske, i en afsindig Jagen efter Magt og materiel Rigdom, og dog fortæller Kristen Videnskab os (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 453): "Ærlighed er aandelig Magt. Ærlighed er menneskelig Svaghed." Mennesker saavel som Nationer, der lærer denne Sandhed at kende, vil visselig føres til Fred. Ærlighed i menneskelige Forhold baner Vejen for varig Tillid og Fortrolighed.

Det er sandt, at menneskelig Viljemagt kan synes at tiltage sig Herredømmet over Mennesker og faa dem til at tro det muligt ved tvivlsomme Metoder at opnaa de rette Resultater. At lade det ene menneskelige Sind beherske af det andet anses fejlagtigt af nogle Mennesker som berettiget, forudsat man mener at kunne bringe noget godt til det Sind, der saaledes lader sig beherske; saadanne Argumenter kan virke uhyre bestikkende, men vil let kunne gennemskues af enhver, der tænker ærligt.

En Lærerinde, der havde undervist Børn, der betragtedes som sent udviklede, forklarede sine Synspunkter over for en Ven, der var Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskabsmand]. Hun fortalte, hvordan hun havde været i Stand til med sin Vilje at beherske Børnenes Mentalitet, og hvorledes hun havde opnaaet, hvad hun vilde kalde gode Resultater. Hun spurgte derpaa Scientisten: "Mener du ikke, jeg handler rigtigt ved at bære mig saaledes ad?" Efter et Minuts Tavshed svarede Scientisten: "Som Christian Scientist har jeg lært at føre hvert Spørgsmaal frem til Afgørelse i Kristen Videnskab og at holde mig saa nær som muligt til den gyldne Regel i Bibelen. Du har tidligere fortalt mig, hvor forbitret du blev ved at opdage, at et bestemt Menneske uden din Billigelse forsøgte at øve mental Magt over dig, skønt der tilsyneladende ikke var ment noget ondt dermed. Du ønsker ikke, at nogen skal gøre mod dig, hvad du ganske regelmæssigt gør mod disse hjælpeløse Børn." Lærerinden indrømmede, at hun her havde faaet det rette Svar paa sit Spørgsmaal, og havde intet mere at sige.

En saadan Anvendelse af menneskelig Viljemagt kan kun hidføre slette Resultater. Det er en langt bedre Maade at betro dem, vi kommer i Berøring med, til Guds Ledelse og fuldt ud stole paa Hans Magt til at helbrede og frelse. Da Gud er Almagt, behøver vi ikke frygte, at det onde har nogen Magt. Da Han er Intelligens, kan vi betro Ham at give Intelligens til alle Sine Børn. Paa denne Maade vil de skjulte Evner hos dem, vi skal tage os af, hverken forkrøbles eller begrænses ved vor overdrevne Omsorg.

Ofte er det langt lettere at sige "ja" end "nej", og lade sig føre med af det saakaldte dødelige Sinds Strømme i Stedet for modigt at tage Sandhedens Parti og risikere at blive upopulær; men naar man vækkes op til at indse, at man ved at akkviescere ved det forkerte rent ud sagt giver sig ind under onde Tankers Herredømme, vil man passe paa at modgaa disse onde Tankers Forsøg paa at tage Magten. Det Menneske, som for øjeblikkelig Fordel har givet sig ind under Vildfarelsen, er dybt at beklage, indtil han vaagner og faar Kræfter nok til at tage sit Standpunkt paa den rette Side. Onde Suggestioner har ingen Magt over en Bevidsthed, der er fuld af alt, hvad der er godt. Et Menneske har en Gang sagt: "En Nation, som daglig læser Bibelen og giver sand kristen Religion en Plads i sit nationale Liv, vil aldrig kunne beherskes af Hypnose."

Kristen Videnskab lærer, at der for alle Mennesker findes en sikker Regel, der vil føre og lede dem i alle Livets Forhold. Den lærer, at der kun er eet Sind, og at dette Sind er Gud, det gode. Enhver, der oprigtigt ønsker at leve i Overensstemmelse med Guds Forordninger, vil kunne gøre det. I Erkendelse af, at dette ene Sind alene har Magten, kan han modigt tilbagevise de Suggestioner, der udsendes over Verden og fortæller, at Fremgang, Lykke, og alt godt vil blive ham til Del gennem blind Tillid til andre Mennesker, hvis han gaar med til at give sin Tænkning over i deres Hænder. Hvert Menneske er født til Frihed, og vor Frihed til at tjene Gud i Følge vor ærlige Overbevisning kan ikke tages fra os.

Det ondes Propaganda vil maaske fortælle os, at "Stjaalen Drik er sød", men de, der ser videre fremover, ved, at Rigdom, erhvervet paa uærlig Vis, "hjælper ej paa Vredens Dag", "men Retfærd redder fra Døden" (Ordsprogenes Bog 9:17; 11:4).

Mennesker, der bevarer deres aandelige Integritet og uophørligt stræber efter i deres Liv at efterligne Kristus i stigende Grad, at følge Kristen Videnskabs Lære, at erkende det ondes Intethed og det godes Althed, vil se, at deres Ønsker bliver renere, og at de hver Dag kommer Gud nærmere. Og dette "er dem, som, naar de have hørt Ordet, beholde det i et smukt og godt Hjerte og bære Frugt i Udholdenhed" (Lukas-Evangeliet 8:15).

Erfaringen har lært den kloge, at kun hvad vi fortjener, vil bringe os Glæde; og at de aandelige Ting, som er de eneste virkelige og evige, er den "meget kostbare Perle", for hvilken vi ærligt og modigt maa give alt, saa vi kan modtage den sande Substans.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

By the Warm Fireside

WE IN our northern climate possess something which the ancients, for all their culture, had not got: that warm relationship to home and hearth and family, to wife and children. The Greeks and Romans lacked our winter; they did not know what it means to sit by the warm fireside with the children gathered round mother and grandmother. They talked politics and philosophy in the street; we shut ourselves up indoors and speculate over books. Finally your Russian sits behind the oven and doesn't even think, he just muses. The farther north, the more isolation and seclusion, and the more family life. . . . Each season of the year gives us a different beauty, different impressions, and the more complex and intensive farming befitting the climate. The Italians have not got this, and you do not find it in the ancient writers.—From "President Masaryk Tells His Story," by KAREL CAPEK. (New York: Putnam.)

Sap Is Running Again

SAP IS running again. The preliminary work of breaking out roads and opening the camp, of repairing the arch and setting the evaporator, of getting out buckets and spouts and nails and holders has been attended to. It is a day in early March, long anticipated and long to be remembered. For today they are to "tap out." The crust is strong and nearly as glaring as ice from repeated thawings and freezings. A pee-wee in the distance calls again and again his soul-stirring note. A crow with needless publicity flaps over the nearby meadow. The tapping begins. Ah! the eager expectancy in watching the first precious drops scurry along the trough of the spout and drop with liquid thud upon the wooden bottom of the bucket. Will there ever be enough for a taste? Or more enchanting still, the buckets may be of tin; and instead of a liquid thud there is the merry tinkle of a fairy bell: and soon, here, there, near, farther away, and all around, if one listens one can hear the wonderful music as of a fairy orchestra. We watch them gather—those boys of yesterday—maneuvering their handsled with its draw-tub passenger; watch them with due caution set their pails in the snow, empty and return a bucket to its nail, and so on their way. We hear a shout of pleasure over an occasional bucket that is running over; or of consternation as a bit of treacherous crust gives way, and one leg disappears hip-deep in snow and half a pail of sap drenches the luckless member. And now they drink their fill at the well remembered "sweet tree" in the clearing. Or maybe it is the man with ox-sled and large holder, filled and slapping, returning from the "upper" sugar place, ready to unload the precious contents for feeding in due time into the steaming pans. We watch them enter the camp, sniff the delicate and tantalizing fragrance with which the air is filled, reach for the skimmer and fleck a bit of skum from the foaming surface. We watch the steam eddy to and fro, climb up wind currents and flee the camp, its place being ever emptied and ever filled. We hear the snapping of spruce and the crackle and roar of flames within the arch. With them we watch the fascinating change as our eyes travel backward—the steaming sap near the intake, soon to break into boiling, then into white foam; then gradually and imperceptibly changing to golden foam with bubbles bursting with faint explosion everywhere, requiring frequent testings to see if it "flakes off" properly from the ladle, and is thus ready to be drawn off, strained, and filled into waiting cans, and so taken home or to market. Dinner time! Bacon and eggs fried crisp—or, if preferred, eggs boiled in sap. Doughnuts and apple pie. Plenty of other good things; and all the hot syrup that is good for even a growing boy, and more.

Hard work? Yes! But fun as well. And fortunate is he whose work is fun, be he boy or man. What a combination of rich and wholesome things in life are here—out-of-doors, lengthening days, with newness of life following the rising sap and about to burst forth everywhere; interesting work—work that is play—variety to heart's content, with lovely things to see and hear and taste and smell; not so long a season as to become irksome, a product worthy of skilled workmanship, pleasant social contacts, the very acme of life and work on a farm.—From "My Out-of-Doors," by FRANK P. FLETCHER. (Littleton, N. H. Privately Printed.)

Spring in Denmark

TODAY spring has come to Denmark, bringing with it winds and fitful gleams of sunshine. Two stalwart horses are drawing a plough across a stubble field in the park of Bernstorff Castle, driven by a ploughman, his wooden shoes caked with the stiff soil.

The opalescence of the early morning has drifted away, disclosing a beady rime on the grass and bushes at the edge of the park where violets and delicate anemones appear among the brown grass. The gray oaks are losing their grayness in greening; the beeches are near to bursting their red-brown buds, and away in the distant coppice is heard the note of the first blackbird.

Following the plough are countless rooks and plovers; the birds show up black and gray against the freshly-turned brown furrows. From the ground arises a moisture, drawn by the sun's rays, which ascends like wisps of chiffon, thins and dissolves in the warming air. The steaming horses are nearing the end of the row. The "whoa-a-a-h" of the ploughman is heard, and the jingle of harness as the plough is turned for the return journey along the undulating line.

Not grudgingly, but tenderly, spring has come to Denmark, like a butterfly emerging from a chrysalis.

E. A. K.

Winter Morning

PUSHING above the smudged line of the hill
The sun's broad shoulder lifts and tardily
Leaves the dark earth and lightens, red and chill;
Somewhere far off a cock crows, sleepily.
In his warm bed the farmer turns about,
Gropes in the half-light for his icy clothes,
Then stumbles down familiar stairs and out
To the dim barn, his breath smoke as he goes.

The cattle stir to hear him as he coughs,
And lurch upon their feet unsteadily,
Blowing inquisitive breath into their troughs;
The cat, done stretching, mews about his knee.
His horse neighs softly, stamping in his stall,
Hearing the swish of hay, the pitchfork's fall.

MILICENT LAUBENHEIMER

March Wind

THIS icy, dark wind flinging sleet
Like arrows down the sky
Shall change, and creep on silver feet
To bring the mists that lie
Along gray fields in early spring;
Shall change, and toss on high
Brave gaudy-colored kites; shall bring
The lonely, distant cry
Of wild geese north-bound, far and fleet,
Across a gale-swept sky.

LEONA AMES HILL

My Mind to Me a Kingdom Is

MY MIND to me a kingdom is;
Such present joys therein I find,
That it excels all other bliss
That world affords or grows by kind.
Though much I want which most would have,
Yet still my mind forbids to crave.

No princely pomp, no wealthy store,
No force to win the victory,
No wily wit to salve a sore,
No shape to feed a loving eye;
To none of these I yield as thrall,
For why my mind doth serve for all.

I see how plenty suffers oft,
And hasty climbers soon do fall;
I see that those which are aloft
Mishap doth threaten most of all;
They get with toil, they keep with fear;
Such cares my mind could never bear.

Content I live, this is my stay;
I seek no more than may suffice;
I press to bear no haughty sway;
Look, what I lack my mind supplies.
Lo, thus I triumph like a king,
Content with that my mind doth bring.

Some have too much, yet still do crave;
I little have, and seek no more.
They are but poor, though much they have,
And I am rich with little store.
They poor, I rich; they beg, I give;
They lack, I leave; they pine, I live.

—From "Kingdom," by SIR EDWARD DYER (1550-1607).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1938

Building Loans Of Co-operative Banks Pile High

183 in Massachusetts in Past 5 Years Show Steady Advance

Disregard Slump

Much of Borrowing, Records Show, Has Been for Modernizing of Homes

The Real Estate Week

Today the 183 co-operative banks of Massachusetts released the surprising story of an unbroken upsurge in loan activities over the last five years, which is believed to have no parallel in the records of other loan or building agencies in the United States.

In graphs and charts hanging on office walls of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League is written the record of increasing loans which have not been balked by lagging industrial and building wheels of the last several months. While reports are current of slumping pay rolls and building at a complete standstill, co-operative banks of the Commonwealth kept right on through October, November and December of 1937 with an improvement in loans for each month over the corresponding months of the previous year.

Nowhere else in the country, it is believed, have any other state's banking institutions held their loan activities during the latter months of 1937 above the totals for the last few months of 1936. The fall and early winter business digression concerned shareholders. But Massachusetts banks managed not only to equal 1936 but eked out a 6 per cent increase in loans for December, 1937, as compared with December, 1936, keeping the up-curve intact.

The New Year Slump

Then came the New Year with mounting reports of slumping business. Building likewise appeared stalled throughout the Commonwealth. No banker predicted that loans for January, 1938, would even equal those of January, 1937, when prospects for building were unusually bright. But not only did loans equal those of a year ago, but the $3,000,000 loaned in January topped January, 1937, by $198,000.

Bankers rubbed their eyes. Yet there it was in black and white. And with nearly a half-million shareholders pouring more funds through the cashiers' windows, the conclusion is drawn that while home-owners may not be interested in new building at this time, they are interested in modernizing their old buildings and in saving for the time when they can see the way clear for investing in new homes.

Banking officials today studied their charts, followed the graphic record of idle funds being put into circulation, cautiously surveyed the 1938 increases in loans, then looked expectantly into the ensuing year with eager prospects for a strong spring season. What Massachusetts banks have done, in effect, is to breast the ebb-tide of the recession and pave the way into an era of small, low-cost houses for families with incomes ranging from $1500 to $2500.

Home Loans Still Up

This year is the fiftieth anniversary of the Co-operative Bank League which looks back proudly over its record of having helped Bay State families finance more than $1,000,000,000 worth of homes and aided shareholders to accumulate more than $3,000,000,000 through systematic savings. At the same time, no loss of invested principal has been recorded by any shareholders during the half century of progress.

Even during the so-called indus-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Endless Chain Projects Held Lotteries by House

In Boston Today

Dever Measure Goes to Senate

Attorney General Paul A. Dever's bill making "endless chain" transactions a lottery was passed to be engrossed in the House of Representatives today.

The measure grew out of the so-called Boston Discount Group case, investigated by the Attorney General, in which patrons purchasing discount books at $5.95 might expect to receive $640—providing they recruited, according to the Attorney General's office, 31,000 other members.

The promoter, the authorities maintained, received 95 cents on

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Boston Prospects For Terminal Dim

Telegrams from the Governor, the Mayor and Port Officials to the American Export Lines urging the company to consider Boston as a trans-Atlantic air base brought forth only a polite consideration by W. H. Coverdale, President of the Export Lines, which is considering a trans-Atlantic flying service paralleling its route to the Mediterranean.

When it became known several days ago that the Export Lines had been granted permission by the Department of Commerce to make test flights across the Atlantic, a flood of telegrams was hurried off to Mr. Coverdale. The Glenn Martin plant at Baltimore is finishing a flying boat for the Export test flights.

Said Mr. Coverdale's answer to Governor Hurley: "We consider the potential possibilities at Boston and its adjacent waters as being of material interest and we are confident that with your assistance and good will Boston can be of value to our proposed project."

Mr. Coverdale's answer confirmed what realist aviation circles think about Boston's possibilities as a trans-Atlantic terminal. Boston under the best conditions could never hope to be more than an alternate base to which transoceanic aircraft could fly if weather should close in New York. Furthermore, on a trans-Atlantic flight occupying up to 15 hours flying time there would be relatively little to be gained by landing at Boston instead of New York. Another incontrovertible traffic fact is that the meeting of all major steamship lines, railroads and transcontinental airlines at New York makes it superior to any point on the Atlantic coast as a transfer point.

'Snow Trains' Set For Full Service

With "Snow Trains" scheduled to 18 destinations over this week-end and with reports from northern New England of the best skiing conditions of the winter, the Boston and Maine Railroad anticipates a record-breaking week-end.

The road's "Saturday Snow Train" makes its initial run tomorrow, leaving the North Station at 8:30 a. m., and with a single stop at Winchester at 8:42 a. m., running express to Plymouth, N. H.

The Sunday "Snow Train" will go to Conway, North Conway and Intervale, leaving at 8:15 a. m., with a stop at Reading at 8:30.

The Boston and Maine's fleet of week-end trains to the usual 15 destinations, leaving the North Station around noon Saturday, will be augmented this week by special service today and tomorrow to Berlin, N. H., for Olympic tryouts. The week-end special to Berlin returns on Monday.

Freighter Norfolk Aground on Shoal

The Clyde-Mallory Line freighter Norfolk, which sailed from Boston for New York, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., with a crew of 31, went aground last night in a gale on a shoal off Gull Island, near Cuttyhunk, at 2:30 a. m., according to the Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard.

The patrolboats Faunce and Argo, and picket boats from the Cuttyhunk Coast Guard station hurried to the from Capt. Axel Anderson of Boston, skipper of the Norfolk, holds one and two on the ship are full of water and divers will be needed to examine the under-water section of the hull. It is expected that a major salvage job will be required, including lightering of the cargo.

The Marine Superintendent of the line is on his way from New York to the scene of the grounding today.

The Norfolk is a 2,453 gross ton vessel, 253 feet long, built in Michigan in 1916.

Boston agents of the line today stated that there are 1,000 tons of cargo aboard the Norfolk, and that a wrecking lighter in tow of two tugs has left New London, and the powerful tug Resolute has left New York, prepared to assist in salvaging operations.

Belmont Trust Sued by State

Charging that several stockholders of the closed Belmont Trust Company had sought to evade payment of assessments by use of "straw men," "dummy corporations" and "other irregularities," State Bank Commissioner William P. Husband, Jr., today announced suit against 33 stockholders for assessments totaling $114,000.

Many of the stockholders are innocent of irregularities, but merely have failed to pay their assessments, Commissioner Husband declared. Although announced for the first time today, the suit actually was filed in East Cambridge District Court last November, according to attaches of the Commissioner's office. Since the bank was closed in May, 1935, 80 per cent of deposits have been repaid on savings ac-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Little Red Robin Goes Bobbing Back

The first robin sighted along the Hudson River yesterday and evidently headed for New England is said to have started southward again as northern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont reported that the little red liquid line had sunk late last night to 20 to 28 degrees below zero. But the prognosticators of an early Spring were hot in pursuit of the robin today to report that temperatures had taken a sudden swing upwards this morning with the promise of 20 above tonight in Greater Boston and continued rising temperatures tomorrow.

The weatherman thought today that before the temperatures could rise high enough, snow might fall tonight and Saturday morning, changing to rain by Saturday afternoon. But he added that it would be plenty cold enough up in the mountains to insure fine skiing for the weekend. Cloudy and warmer tomorrow with possible snow, changing to rain was the official prediction for Boston.

The 22 below in Burlington, Vt., was the lowest there this winter while Boston's nine above at 3 a. m., this morning was the lowest March 4 reading in the history of the Weather Bureau.

Merit System Brings Change In Connecticut

Competitive Tests Force Ouster of Many on State Pay Roll

Gradual Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 4—The merit system set up in the Connecticut State Government last July is beginning to show results. Provisional appointees, who have failed to qualify in competitive examinations, are nearing the day when they will be replaced.

Starting from "scratch" at a time when several other State departments were expanding to undertake new activities, the State Personnel Department could not attempt to establish merit lists for all the new positions that were being filled. Several hundred persons were given provisional appointments, without examination, subject to removal if they failed later to pass a test.

This week it was learned that neither of the two principal architects in the State Public Works Department had placed high enough in the competitive examination to be certified for permanent appointment to their jobs. The State's $14,000,000 institutional building program which they organized and set in operation will be turned over to someone else.

Agreement Reached

Commissioner of Public Works Robert A. Hurley and Personnel Director Harry W. Marsh have reached an agreement, however, under which the two men will be retained as consultants for a period of several months to carry through to completion the plans on projects they have begun.

Mr. Hurley has taken from the merit list a new Chief Architect, Aland A. C. Krams of West Hartford, who will serve a six-months' probationary period, with the possibility of promotion eventually to the top job of Supervising Architect of the Department. Fred J. Dixon, Supervising Architect until now, and Frederick C. Teich, replaced by Mr. Krams as Chief Architect, will stay on in a consulting capacity.

Several others in Mr. Hurley's architectural and engineering staff, all appointed by him on a provisional basis, will be replaced because they failed to qualify in the examinations.

Replacements Made

The Public Works Department, its staff thus riddled, has suffered the most severe shock from the merit system to date. In other Departments there have been larger numbers of replacements, or will be as the lists continue to be certified, but the jobs were not those of administrators. Clerks and typists, social workers, statisticians, inspectors will be replaced here and there.

The largest overturn, numerically, is bound to be in the State Labor Department, expanded almost overnight from a small Department to one with 600 or more employees to handle unemployment compensation claims. Labor Commissioner Joseph M. Tone did not wait for merit system examinations, and could not wait, to hire a staff for this task.

The Labor Commissioner is still, in his words, "snowed under" by the demands from unemployed. Personnel Director Marsh, in these circumstances, is not pressing for changes in the staff, but replacements are being made, a few at a time.

Few Attacks Made

The merit system, after eight months of operation, is still notably free from public attack, but the accumulative effect of disappointments to persons turned out of their jobs and to others who have tried and failed to get places on the State pay roll is likely to roll up resentment against the system.

That Gov. Wilbur L. Cross realizes the system will require defenders, in a campaign year, was made clear last week when the Governor, in a forceful speech, declared that enemies were working under cover "like termites and like rats" and that "some of the rats are beginning to show their heads."

The Governor's speech, whether so intended or not, had the effect of making ears burn in several State Departments, where appointing authorities, in private conversation, have not concealed their grievances against the merit system.

Throng Heads For Two Days Of Ski Thrills

Famous Run Down Side of Mt. Mansfield, Stowe, Vt., in Best Condition

Records Looked For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOWE, Vt., March 4—In this picturesque New England village nestled in the lee of Vermont's grandest mountain the air is electric. The townsfolk are on the eve of their best party, the biggest job in the world of American skiing—entertaining the National Downhill and Slalom Combined Championships tomorrow and Sunday.

To the ski world this is the Grand National and the Kentucky Derby packaged in one, calling forth the best of the racing clan. Singly, and by twos and three, quiet unassuming youths have been coming in. Their garb proclaims them entrants in the classic down the famous Nose Dive racing trail on the side of Mt. Mansfield, clipping seconds from the less-than-three-minutes run that has taken two hours of hard climbing to reach the starting point where a field of 50 will pole off at minute intervals, each determined to write ski history.

The racers, put up at various hostelries in the town, are not a garrulous clan. By the crackling log fires they are a repressed group, given to brief conversational replies, to understatement when the conversation swings to their high records. They have had opportunity to study the course down which they will swish on Sunday afternoon.

Conditions Are Ideal

The course has been closed to the public all week. A crew of 50 men have finished grooming the run and now it is in the most perfect condition ever known. Believe it or not, there are 24 to 36 inches of new powdered snow on a base of old snow ranging from 40 inches at the bottom to 60 inches at the top of Mansfield.

The Mt. Mansfield Ski Club, our host, has done much to make the races one of the safest competitions held in this country. More than 100 ski patrolmen from five Vermont communities, under Charles Minor Dole, Chairman of the Committee on Safety in Skiing, of the Amateur Ski Club of New York, will supervise the course and keep spectators roped back at a distance at hazardous turns. The club, also, has changed the trail at several points to increase speed and to promote safety, and has seen to it that all icy spots have been raked and conditioned.

It was Mr. Dole's committee which first began the compilation of statistics on skiing accidents two years ago and initiated the campaign to reduce and prevent injuries to skiers, on a nation-wide basis.

While these preparations are going on in Stowe, Berlin, N. H., is ready to welcome the tremendous gallery which will be on hand for the dedication of the new 65-meter ski jump hill, the largest in the country, and the Olympic ski jumping tryouts and other events being held by the Nansen Ski and Outing Club, tomorrow and Sunday.

Entrants for World Games

The best performers of 70 clubs have been invited to compete for places on the United States team for the world games of 1940. Entries today listed 25 Class A jumpers and 40 Class B riders, many of whom won honors at Brattleboro and at Gilford in the past two weeks.

For the non-competitive skier, and his brother, the dub skier, in addition to these two major events, there is more good news: conditions are generally ideal throughout New England.

Stowe may take justifiable pride in its hospitality and its trail. Nose Dive is one of only four runs in the East designated by the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association as suitable for the classification of ski racers. It has a drop of 2,010 feet in one and a quarter miles.

Coming down the north side of Mansfield, in its entire length of two miles, the trail has a vertical drop of 2,400 feet from the crest to the Smuggler's Notch Highway in the valley. There is ample variety to test the racer's downhill technique. The runners first weave through a series

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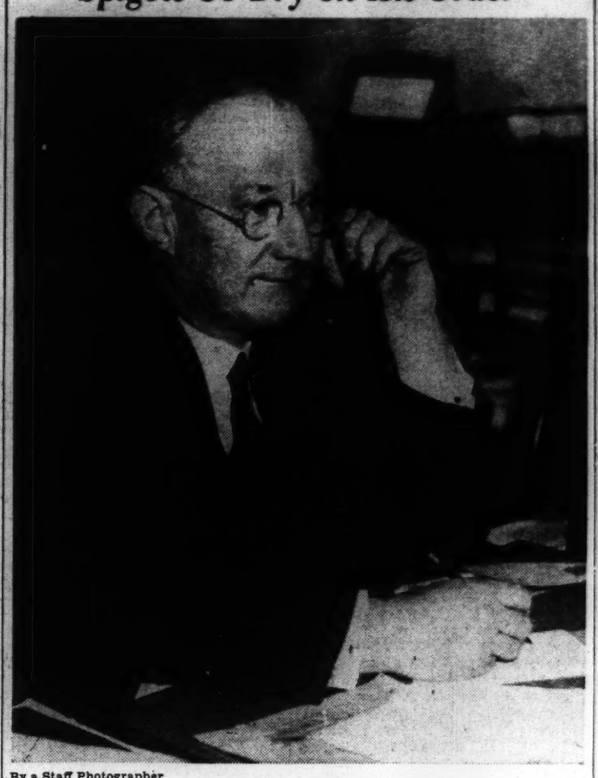
Spigots Go Dry on His Order



By a Staff Photographer

Daniel M. Sullivan

Division Engineer of Boston Water Department

Water Cutoffs In Boston Add To Money Flow

Reducing the flow of water in homes where bills have been long unpaid has had the immediate result of increasing the flow of money to the Boston Water Department.

With $2,000,000 owed the Department by 10,000 property owners in bills unpaid as long as four years, the Department began this week to send out registered letters to delinquents, notifying them that the flow of water would be curtailed on stated dates if the bills were not paid. Yesterday this action was taken in 33 cases.

Within four hours of the time the cuts were made, owners of 17 of these pieces of property had hurried to City Hall and paid the bills in whole or in part, and service was restored for them.

Word to the Wise

But the most important result of the drastic action yesterday was its effect upon hundred of other water bill delinquents. Not only those who have already received warnings of the plan to reduce the flow in their homes, but also many others not as yet notified, paid their bills yesterday and today at City Hall, or called to state their intention of paying them.

The drive for payment of water bills, a result of economy and efficiency plans of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as developed by Richard Whitcomb, was put into effect by Daniel M. Sullivan, Divsion Engineer of the Water Department.

Today the water flow was reduced in 15 Back Bay properties in the vicinity of Belvidere Street, and the campaign will be continued, according to Mr. Sullivan, for the next few weeks until pressure has been brought to bear on all those still delinquent.

Water will not be reduced to a minimum affecting health, officials insisted. The idea was said to have originated with Richard Whitcomb, former telephone company executive, now acting as Efficiency and Economy Director for Mayor Tobin.

Week-Old Strike Of Shoe Stitchers Settled in Lynn

The week-old strike of 1,000 shoe stitchers in Lynn, Mass., was settled this afternoon, according to an announcement by Thomas F. Curley, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The workers are expected to return to work on Monday, permitting resumption of activity in nine factories of the Eastern Manufacturers Association at Lynn, enabling 2,000 other employees of these plants also to resume work.

Terms of settlement were not announced by Mr. Curley, who stated merely that he had been informed by Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn, by telephone, that both sides had agreed to sign a settlement in his office.

Workers Protest

The stitchers, mostly women, quit work last Monday in protest over the presence of Mrs. Eleanor Rooney, Executive Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, at price (wage) negotiations. Other operations in the factories then were halted.

Objections to Mrs. Rooney centered on the fact she formerly had been business agent of a shoe union at Haverhill, Mass.

The strike had some of the characteristics of an unauthorized walkout, since none of the officers of the United Shoe Workers of America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, sanctioned it. None was permitted to attend strikers' meetings.

Contract Bars Strike

The officers objected to the strike because the Union has a contract with the Manufacturers' Association forbidding a strike. In fact, the official Union view was that there "is no strike," despite the shut-down of the mills. The question was raised, "When is a strike not a strike?"

Officers said the stoppage of work was a "rank and file movement" for which they were not responsible.

Wool Workers Strike Against Mill Pay Cuts

New Hampshire Plants Lead Reduction Move in New England

C.I.O. Takes Action

Unions Warned by Situation of Cotton and Shoe Industries Throughout Area

The wave of wage cutting, which has engulfed thousands of employees of shoe and cotton mills of New England, today began its sweep into the woolen and worsted mills of the section.

In a desperate effort to stem the tide of pay slashes before it is too late, the C. I. O. and several hundred unorganized workers have brought into play their most risky weapon, the strike.

In three mills in New Hampshire, apparently among the first factories of the woolen and worsted industry to lower pay scales, employees risked permanent loss of employment by refusing yesterday to return to work.

Strike Against Cut

It is almost the first case of a strike against a pay cut in New England.

Last November, as thinner pay envelopes began to be handed out in shoe factories, workers, whether unionized or not, took the cuts with only a verbal protest, fearing the plants would be shut down entirely if they should go on strike.

The same story may be told about the cotton mills last January. It started in New Bedford, Mass. Over night, all mills in that City agreed to a 12½ per cent cut. Officials of the old United Textile Workers Union consented without notifying national leaders.

Avalanche Strikes

When the slash in New Bedford yielded only wordy objections from a few individuals, cotton manufacturers in other cities imitated their competitors on Buzzards Bay. An avalanche of wage reductions smothered cotton workers in about two weeks.

On Monday of this week, the scene shifted to the woolen industry, when nine small mills in New Hampshire, most of them unorganized by labor unions, effected cuts ranging from 9 to 27 per cent.

The Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. was prepared. Although it had protested against cuts in the other industries, in this case it acted. Picked men from its corps of 36 New England organizers were dispatched to the Granite State.

The organizers were instructed to patch the break in the dam before it gave way entirely and became a flood.

The first result was three strikes yesterday in the Gordon Woolen Company, Newport, N. H., already organized as a local of the T. W. O. C.; and the Brampton Woolen Company, Newport, and Dorr Woolen Company of Guild, N. H., both unorganized.

The immediate effect was announcement by three other firms to employee committees that they would not cut pay scales until the fight against reduction in other parts of the industry was settled. These firms are the Merrimack Company, Penacook, N. H., which held up a proposed 12½ per cent cut; the Elm Woolen Mills, Tilton, N. H., and the M. T. Stevens and Sons Company, Franklin, N. H.

Organizers are seeking to spread the walkouts to other firms which have posted a notice of a wage slash.

That the C. I. O. will have a real fight on its hands even in small mills was evident from the attitude of the New Hampshire manufacturers. Louis Guilmet, organizer in charge of Newport, reported to Bos-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Murphy Bars Special Session on Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 4—Because county leaders opposed his plan to centralize relief administration in New Hampshire with the State participating in the expense, Gov. Francis P. Murphy has turned down the appeal of these leaders that he call a special session of the Legislature to solve their relief problems.

Leaders of Hillsborough County, which embraces the cities of Manchester and Nashua, had taken the initiative in appealing to Governor Murphy for a special session to consider the relief problem, which will cause an estimated $800,000 increase in the expenses of the County for the next fiscal year, unless some legislative action is taken.

In turning down the appeal of the county leaders, Governor Murphy said, "I do not approve of a special session this year. It is too near the time when another Legislature will take office to call such a session. At any rate, it is a case of the chickens coming home to roost. If the county authorities had not opposed my welfare program in the last session, they wouldn't be faced with this trouble.

"Local governments can find some way to take care of the relief problem without forcing me to call a special session."

During the 1937 session of the State Legislature, the Administration sponsored bills calling for complete State supervision of relief with the State paying 25 per cent of the relief costs. County and other local relief officials opposed the move.

The opposition won out when the Legislature failed to enact the measure. Instead, an appropriation was made for State participation at the rate of 20 per cent with these payments running to June 30 of this year or terminating previously if the fund should become exhausted before that time.

Relief expenditures have been at a higher rate than was anticipated when the measure was enacted with the result that State participation will end in about a month. In addition the Attorney General's office has ruled that, under terms of a law enacted several years ago, all direct-relief cases being handled by cities

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

R. I. Senate Defeats Move on Racing Vote

The Week in Rhode Islad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4—The State Senate defeated a move this week designed to force immediate consideration of a measure providing a State-wide referendum on the issue of horse racing. The 26-to-13 vote, taken before packed galleries at the Statehouse, provoked charges of coercion and lobbying and spurred the forces opposed to legalized racing to renewed activity.

The vote was taken on a motion introduced by Senator Clarence H. Horton, Republican of East Providence, which would discharge from the special legislation committee Senator Horton's bill providing for the referendum in November. The measure has been in the committee's hands for several weeks. Gov. Robert E. Quinn has promised to sign it if it reaches his desk.

Judge James E. Dooley, Republican leader who is acting President of the Narragansett Racing Association since the dismissal of Walter E. O'Hara, was active in the Senate corridors prior to the vote. His presence stirred charges that the management of the track was lobbying to influence the Legislature.

"Have the track officials the right to come here and tell us what to do?" Senator Russell H. Handy, Republican, of Lincoln asked. He charged he had seen Judge Dooley conferring with Republican Senators and declared the Judge was not entitled to act in that way unless he complied with the law and was registered with the Secretary of State as a lobbyist.

Senator Horton explained the matter was a non-partisan one and assured the Chamber that "a high official of the Democratic party has assured me that he is in favor of the referendum."

On the vote 11 Republican Senators joined the 15 Democrats to defeat the motion. All 13 in favor of the motion were Republicans.

Questioned after the vote was taken, some of the Senators who voted against the motion pointed out that the people of the state voted in favor of horse racing at a special election May 18, 1934. Others said they disapproved any measure to put pressure on the committee handling the bill and still others refused to comment.

Tax Problems Up

Problems of revenue and taxation were uppermost in the news in Rhode Island this week when reports were heard that Governor Quinn's income tax proposal was being revised to provide a larger return. Introduction of the income tax measure in the Legislature was delayed, the reports indicated, while tax experts revised rates upward. Governor Quinn depends on the income tax system to provide most of the additional $4,906,000 he needs to balance his 1938-39 budget as now drafted.

The Governor, however, is determined not to broaden the base of his income levy. He has proposed exemptions of $3,000 for single persons and $4,000 for married persons. He favored a 2 per cent tax on the incomes in the lower brackets, rising to 5 per cent on incomes of more than $25,000 and hoped that this program would bring in revenue of more than $3,000,000. The changes he now is reported considering would maintain the $3,000 and $4,000 exemptions and increase the rate of tax in the other categories.

The income tax, when introduced, will be included as a part of an

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, gradually becoming warmer tonight and Saturday; with occasional snow probably turning to rain by Saturday afternoon; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below 20 degrees; some possibility of sleet during Saturday; moderate northeast to southeast winds.

Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness with rising temperatures tonight followed by snow and warmer Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness rising temperature tonight followed by snow and warmer Saturday, probably changing to sleet or rain Saturday afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast shifting to east or southeast increasing by Saturday and weather becoming overcast tonight followed by snow over north and snow or rain over south portion Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	10	8	Minneapolis	20	20
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	64	64
Chicago	24	22	New York	10	8
Denver	36	36	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	24	22	Philadelphia	14	12
Kansas City	42	40	St. Louis	28	26
Los Angeles	48	48	S. Francisco	50	50
Miami	64	64	Washington	20	20

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 4.
B—Minimum, March 3.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:36 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Saturday, 1:36 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:06 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near Quincy Square, Quincy, 8 p. m.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Thrill of a Lifetime," with Dorothy Lamour. 3:50, 7, 10:05. Also "She's Got Everything," featuring Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 2:05 5:10, 8:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Hurricane," featuring Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Happy Landing," with Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Jane Withers in "Holy Terror." Also "Criminal Lawyer," with Lee Tracy and Margot Graham. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," featuring Alice Faye, Tony Martin and Fred Allen. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Blondes at Work," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Every Day's a Holiday," with Mae West. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Change of Heart," featuring Gloria Stuart. 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Radio Programs—Page 10

University—
Dick Powell in "Hollywood Hotel." 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "She's Got Everything," featuring Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—

Robert Taylor in "Buried Loot, "Peru Color Travel," "How to Ski," Andy Clyde comedy, latest newsreels, and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye and Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 12:55, 3:56, 6:57, 9:58. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:24. Also "Scandal Street," with Lew Ayres and Virginia Weidler. Fenway: 2:37, 5:38, 8:39. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane coloring. 10:15 a. m., 1:14, 4:13, 7:12, 10:11. Stage, "Rhapsody in Rhythm," revue. Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Majestic—
Jewish film with English titles, "Where Is My Child," featuring Celia Adler. 7:15, 9:30.

Tremont—
Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall in "Breakfast for Two." Also "Wife, Doctor and Nurse," with Loretta Young and Warner Baxter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Hub—
"Kathleen," an Irish singing and dancing film. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Dynamite Delaney." 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

State and Orpheum—
"Goldwyn Follies," featuring Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Phil Baker and others. A Technicolor musical film. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55.

Boston—
Phyllis Brooks and Ricardo Cortez co-starred in "City Girl." 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:30. Also "Maid's Night Out," featuring Joan Fontaine and Allan Lane. 11:08 a. m., 1:38, 4:08, 6:38, 9:08.

Exeter—
"The Black Doll," with Nan Grey and Donald Woods. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also Fred Astaire and Burns & Allen in "A Damsel in Distress." 3:08, 6, 9.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Hurricane," with Jon Hall, Dorothy Lamour, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell and Raymond Massey. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Borrowing Trouble." 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Dance

Jordan Hall—
Hans Wiener and his concert group will present "A Cycle of Dance," assisted by the New England Conservatory Orchestra. 8:30.

Other Events

Social Democratic Federation—
Talk on Co-operatives in the United States by Miss Ethel Fair of the Co-operative Council of Massachusetts. 1 Stuart St. 8.

Newton High School—
The Mid-Winter Concert of the Newton High School Musical Organizations will be given at the High School Auditorium. 8:15.

The Footlight Club—
"Viceroy Sarah," by Norman Ginsbury, presented by The Footlight Club, Eliot Street. 8:15.

China Group of Boston —
Meeting and dinner at the King Wah Low Restaurant. Chief speaker, Frank Cartwright, recently returned from China. Dinner at 6:30 followed by speaker. 16 Tyler Street.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will conduct a Guidance Lecture on Spanish Paintings. 11 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will conduct a Guidance Lecture on French Paintings. 2.

The Harvard-Radcliffe Choristers

The Arts in Boston

Once a year the combined choral groups of Harvard and Radcliffe are heard in a joint program conducted by G. Wallace Woodworth. Last night the fifth annual concert took place in Sanders Theater, but without Mr. Woodworth, who had relinquished the baton in favor of Nadia Boulanger. For instrumental background, a small orchestra was recruited from the Boston Symphony, and for soloists there came forward the little group which has accompanied Mlle. Boulanger on her visit to this country. The group comprises Gisèle Peyron, Jean de Polignac, Irene Kedroff, Nathalie Kedroff, Hugues Cuénod and Doda Conrad.

The programs of these college groups are usually of more than passing interest; one may expect to find representation from among the lesser heard old masters as well as works from the pens of the newer writers. Mlle. Boulanger last night upheld tradition in the selection of the program, which opened with Bach's Cantata No. 4 ("Christ lag in Todesbanden") and proceeded to "Hodie Christus natus est" by Palestrina. Four Motets by Léo Préger, a pupil of Mlle. Boulanger, who wrote them for the Harvard - Radcliffe group, had their first performance, and following these items came Poulenc's "Litanies à la Vierge Noire," the "O Nata Lux de Lumine" by Tallis, Hindemith's "O Herr, gib jedem seinen eigen Tod," "Ave Maria" by Stravinsky, and Hosanna-Gloria by Palestrina. After the intermission several scenes from Purcell's "dramatick opera" "King Arthur" were given with the full complement of soloists, chorus and orchestra.

Students of Bach's choral works have ever recognized the superior characteristics of this Easter Cantata No. 4. Building it in typical contrapuntal manner, with the subject taken from the chorale, and developing the work in much the same way he developed the great fugues, Bach produces a work which gives amazing satisfaction. Mlle. Boulanger endeavored last night to give full dramatic value to the work. She succeeded admirably, within the limitations imposed by the non-professional material with which she had to work. It was evident that the young people were giving the conductor the utmost co-operation and it was equally evident that Mlle. Boulanger held her youthful singers in affectionate esteem.

Of the shorter works performed, the thirteenth-century Motet (Manuscrit d'Apt) was a gem, in both content and presentation, with the Hindemith item running it a close second in interest.

The Préger Motets, upon a first hearing, impressed us as unnecessarily austere. It was obvious that the composer, now in his thirty-second year, tried to follow the precepts of the illustrious ones, but the newer method of harmonic approach does not lend itself as readily to manipulation. Thus the work seemed self-conscious instead of spontaneous. Its difficulties were admirably compassed by the singers.

The amusing vagaries of the excerpts from "King Arthur" were refreshing. The thanks of one listener at least goes to Mlle. Boulanger for offering them, with soloists and chorus heard to good advantage throughout the works. The concert occasioned an enthusiastic demonstration from the distinguished audience which packed the theater.

G. M. S.

Hertha Glatz

Of the Salzburg Opera Guild, Which Will Present Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte" at the Boston Opera House Sunday Afternoon

"Sally, Irene and Mary"

"When Darryl F. Zanuck produces a musical, it's your top-hit musical," declares the Twentieth Century Fox press department. Without accusing the boys of prejudice, it does seem that they have overstated the case a mite where "Sally, Irene and Mary" is concerned. These three little girls brought their loves, their laughs, their problems, and a lot of other things to the Metropolitan Theater yesterday.

Not actually bad enough to get excited about, "Sally, Irene and Mary" is just ordinary in an inevitable sort of way. It is the story of the comic shoestring producer (one would think Hollywood might have run out of shoestrings by now). His efforts to put on a smash hit involve Alice Faye, Tony Martin, Joan Davis, Jimmy Durante, Marjorie Weaver, and one or two others. His efforts—but, not, unfortunately, those of the perpetrators of this affair—are crowned with success. Both Gregory Ratoff, a wolf in wolf's clothing who pursues Miss Faye, and Louise Hovick, a female of the species with an eye for Mr. Martin, are foiled. A runaway ferryboat in the North River causes a diverting five minutes towards the end of the film. Fred Allen is the comic producer but we prefer him on the radio.

"Blondes at Work," the companion film, makes one almost sorry that Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane are leaving the Torchy Blane series. As usual, Miss Farrell scoops the police, the other papers and even the judge in a murder mystery which is not half so complex as they manage to make it. It is one of the best of the series and really doesn't even have to apologize for being a grade B picture.

"City Girl"

"City Girl," we find, is the RKO Boston Theater's own selection for its feature attraction this week. It lists "Maid's Night Out" as the added attraction. Frankly, neither has the attraction of a 10-cent magnet, "Maid's Night Out" is a harmless, undistinguished little bit of banality, but "City Girl" is not quite so good.

It is about a girl who gives up her struggling lawyer boy friend for the glamour and glitter of consorting with criminals. She kills a jealous rival, returns to the city disguised and continues in the lottery rackets until the special prosecutors—the former sweetheart, of course, is one of them—begin to close in. The heroine is fatally shot when shielding the young attorney from the big racketeer. The ending is not the only unhappy thing about "City Girl." Phyilis Brooks, Ricardo Cortez, and Robert Wilcox are the principal players.

"Maid's Night Out" is about a rich boy (Allan Lane) who plays milkman in his father's company to get a trip to the South Seas, and a rich girl (Joan Fontaine) who plays maid to get the rich boy. Girl gets boy. Boy gets trip. Customers get milk. We got bored.

"Where Is My Child?"

The Majestic Theater last evening presented the second in its current series of Yiddish motion pictures. Entitled, "Where Is My Child," and starring Celia Adler, the celebrated Jewish actress, it recounts the melodramatic story of a widowed immigrant mother who relinguishes her baby to an orphan asylum, unaware that she is also giving up all rights to the child. Several years later, she discovers her boy's whereabouts, but the doctor who deprived her of him in the first instance contrives to have the distraught mother put in an asylum, from which she is rescued after many years by her now grown-up boy.

"Where Is My Child?" is an interesting, though not an outstanding film. Obviously produced on a very low budget, its technical values are shoddy and the camera work is pedestrian. Miss Adler is a fine actress but as woe piles upon woe, we are inclined to lose that sharp interest in her character essential to the success of such a film. The plot construction is old-fashioned and erratic. The cast includes Anna Lillian, Morris Strasberg, Rubin Wendorff and Morris Zilberkasten. "Where Is My Child?" was produced and directed by Abraham Leff. There are English subtitles.

Between performances this week at the Majestic, Miss Adler makes personal appearances, enacting a prologue to the film. J. D. B.

Summer and Winter on a Ski Jump

By a Staff Photographer

The New Jump at Gilford, N. H.

Stowe, Vermont, Is Prepared For Huge Ski Events Throng

(Continued from Page 9)

of seven sharp curves on the 32 degree slope near the top—a drastic test for any skier. Below these turns a new and wide shortcut on a steep grade cuts through several gentle bends in the trail.

New Finish Point

The three major schusses remain unchanged, but at the bottom of the lowest schuss, which is just above the Houghton Trail intersection, the Trail has been widened and straightened to eliminate a narrow crook in the course.

Below the Houghton Trail the route has been completely changed. The icy "funnel" has been bypassed. A new schuss has been cut and at the bottom are several linked turns before the old route is rejoined.

A new finish point is perhaps the most striking change. It swings deeply down the brook with several dips and turns guaranteed to provide a spectacular finish.

Dick Durrance of Dartmouth, whose brilliant performance in the national at Sun Valley, Idaho, last winter won him the six national titles of the tournament and stamped him the best downhill and slalom racer in America, is entered with his Dartmouth teammates, Ted Hunter, Dave and Steve Bradley and Warren Chivers; Fritz Dehmel and Ulerich Beutter of the University of Munich; Walter Prager, Dartmouth ski coach; Walter von Neudegg, Tyrol Ski Club; David Emerson, Harvard; Don Fraser and Don Amick, Seattle, Wash.; Sepp Ruschp, Austrian Ski Association; Sanderson Sachauffler of the Amherst Outing Club; and Alec Bright and Bob Livermore of the Ski Club Hochgebirge.

Beutter won the German downhill championship in 1937. Dehmel holds the Eastern German title.

The Berlin hill, rated over 15 feet higher than those at Brattleboro and Gilford, was built under the supervision of Alf Halvorsen, president of the Nansen Ski Club and project superintendent of the National Youth Administration of New Hampshire, which carried out the work on the approval of Harold Bingham, State Director.

Two years ago the location selected for the project was covered by a heavy growth of forest. The NYA workers cleared a space 400 feet in width and 1,200 feet long. Supervisor Halvorsen taught the youths the use of axes, saws, wood hooks, log chaining, tree limbing, logging on a steep slope and construction work on shelters.

In October, 1936, the space was clear for grading. The grading was made on a 39-degree slope. To prevent washing down during rain storms, heavy, long timbers were set in across the slope every 10 feet for approximately 300 feet. These were secured with steel cable, filled and packed down.

Has Olympic Design

The Berlin jump was designed from the Olympic jump at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, and also the one at Lake Placid, N. Y., used in the 1932 Olmpics. The steel tower has a height of 171 feet. The in-run develops a pitch of 33 degrees and is 325 feet long and 10 feet wide.

Among the events are: 18-kilometer cross-country ski race at 10 a. m. tomorrow; followed at 2 p. m. by dedication ceremonies at the jump, with officials of the city and of the National Youth Administration participating. On Saturday evening the skiers' ball takes place at the State Armory, featuring the coronation of the Olympic tryouts Snow Queen. On Sunday at 9 a. m. a giant slalom is to be run on Mt. Cate. The Olympic ski jumping tryouts are set for 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Other events of the week end include a Class C race on Moosilauke, Sunday; an interscholastic meet on Taft trail tomorrow and a snowshoe carnival at Rochester, N. H.

Robot Teller Hands Receipt As Each Bank Deposit Is Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 4—A new type of "mechanical teller" or deposit machine, invented by Francis J. Kittredge of this city and constructed by the Heald Machine Company, has been installed in the main offices of the Worcester County Trust Company and the Mechanics National Bank.

Whereas a number of business machine companies have been offering deposit machines to banks for many months, the Kittredge machine differs from the others in that it has a device for issuing a receipt for each deposit. The machine stands about four feet high, and is surmounted by a recording and receipt-issuing device.

Its operation is the essence of simplicity. The depositor merely brings in his deposit in an envelope, pulls a lever on the right of the machine toward him. The lever opens a drawer into which the deposit is placed. The lever is then released, closing the drawer and dropping the deposit in the heavy safe that comprises the base of the machine. The receipt for the deposit drops simultaneously from a slot at the top. Both the envelope containing the deposit and the depositor's receipt are automatically stamped with the date and number.

The primary purpose of the machine is to handle check deposits, which constitute about 40 per cent of the deposits in the banks concerned. Officials of the bank pointed out that a teller, in accepting check deposits and writing the amount in a pass book, does nothing more through this operation than give a receipt to the depositor. The new machine, in issuing a dated and numbered slip, they maintain, does exactly the same thing. They also made it plain that the machine was not intended to take the place of tellers, but simply to expedite the handling of deposits during rush periods.

In addition to weighing about 600 pounds apiece, the machines are bolted to the floors of the banks, so that there is little likelihood of bank robbers turning their attention to these husky new "tellers." Mr. Kittredge, who worked three years on the deposit machine before producing the model now in use, is chief clerk at the Worcester County Trust Company.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of the total of 298 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, except Friday, 10:15 a. m. WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Daily, no regular time assigned, WELI, 900kc.
New London—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury — Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 2:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield — Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1240kc.
Portsmouth—Week days, 10:15 a. m., and 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 5:05 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 2:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CPCX, 6.00 mc.

Republic of Panama

Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:30 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 5

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday March 6

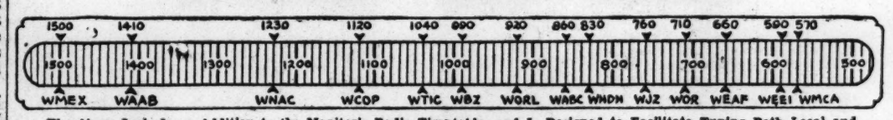
10:45 a. m. WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (15.25mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:30 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sports review
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	'Don Winslow"	Don Von Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Music; news	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Musical programs	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Vocalist; organist	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 M. Daum, soprano	"Four of Us"	Sport review	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Educational pr'gr'm	Vocal recital	"Bughouse Rhythm"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Central Station"; dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.; Sylvia Froos; chorus	The Staley Players: dramatization
8:15 Whiteman Orch.; guest artists	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	Ross Graham; Commentator	Popular orchestra	Popular orchestra
8:45		Frank Black's Orch.	"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Nola Day, contralto	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Opera: "Carmen"	"Music of the Masters"
9:15 vocalists; or.; motion picture pre-	British commentator	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Opera: "Carmen"	Dance music
9:30 view; all star cast	Paul Martin's Orchestra	A. L. Alexander and	Bamberger Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45	Paul Martin's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 "Songshop"; Frank	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch.	"Twenty Years Ago and	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 Grumit; Nadine	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch.	Today"; sketch	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Connor; orchestra	Network sports	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Dramatic sketch	Network sports	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:15 J. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Movie preview with	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Shirley Temple	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac";	Mac and Moore	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Christian Science prgrm
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club; popu-	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"	lar orch.; soloist	"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Aunt Harriet's	Breen and deRose	Amanda Snow, songs	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:13 Children's Hour	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers; quartet	"Marriage Clinic"	Jacob S. List
10:30 Aunt Harriet's	"The Child Grows Up"	Mlle. Nadia Boulanger,	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Children's Hour	"Swing Serenade"	French musician	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	Four-H Club	Talk, Florence Hale	"Tall Corn Time"	"Dusty Rider"
11:15 atory of Music;	Minute Men: vocal	"Tête-à-Tête"	"Tall Corn Time"	"Uncle Ted"
11:30 concert by faculty	"Our Barn"; children's	"Music and American	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 members	program	Youth"; concert	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Captivators; orch.	News; weather; Dance	Walter Kidder; organ;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Review; stocks	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 "The Goofs," Del	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 Jack, Bill, Ray	Home Hour; 4-H Club;	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Women's clubs	music by U. S. Marine	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Vocal recital	Band	Marimba Melodies	"Mike in the Sky"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Buffalo Presents	Club Matinee: variety	Republican Club discus-	Piano soloist	Berrigan's Orchestra
1:45 Buffalo Presents	Club Matinee: variety	sion	Amherst Glee Club	Short Story Editor
2:00 Madison Ensemble	Metropolitan Opera:	Republican Club discus-	Benay Venuta's pro-	"Week-End Revue"
2:15 Network speaker	Verdi's "Rigoletto"	sion	gram: soloists; orch.	"Week-End Revue"
2:30 CBS dance music	Metropolitan Opera:	"Campus Capers"	Sport matinee	"Cornhuskers"
2:45 CBS dance music	Verdi's "Rigoletto"	"Campus Capers"	Musical Journal	"Cornhuskers"
3:00 William E. Dodd;	Metropolitan Opera:	Chicago Civil Liberties	BBC Variety Orchestra	Organ recital
3:15 "Civil Liberties"	Verdi's "Rigoletto"	Union	BBC Variety Orchestra	Gems of Melody
3:30 Indoor tennis	Metropolitan Opera:	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	BBC Variety Orchestra	Gems of Melody
3:45 Indoor tennis	Verdi's "Rigoletto"	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	BBC Variety Orchestra	Sport reports
4:00 String quartet	Metropolitan Opera:	Stamp program		Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:15 Commentator	Verdi's "Rigoletto"	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"International House";	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:30 Commentator	Metropolitan Opera:	Musical program from	discussion	Sport reports
4:45 Dunbar Quartet	Verdi's "Rigoletto"	Berlin	Sport matinee	Saturday Jam Session
5:00 Story of Industry.	Rakov's Orchestra	Great Plays: "Every-	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs"
5:15 Story of Industry.	Rakov's Orchestra	man," by Edith Wynn	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	M. Frederick's Orch.	Matthison and Charles	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Rann Kennedy	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue";	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Saturday Night	News; Webb's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
6:45 Swing Session	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Commentator	Message of Israel	Sport commentator	Sport commentator	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Commentator	Message of Israel	Sport commentator	Sport commentator	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Commentator	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic critic	Sport commentator	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45 Mozart opera	Jim's Question Bee	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 Columbia Work-	Choir recital	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	Barnstormers; orch.;	Melody ensemble
8:15 shop: dramatic sk.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	trio; orchestra	soloists	Dance Melodies
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	Dramatization	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	"Continental Review";	"Four Aces"; vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	Dramatization	rie; comedy; orchestra.	soloist; chorus	"Four Aces"; vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Al Roth's Orchestra	Berrigan's Orchestra	"Front Page Drama"
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Berrigan's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits";	Indianapolis Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	Orchestra; Fabien	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	Sevitzky, conductor;	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Company Symphony	Company Symphony	R. Benelli, baritone	"Sing Music"
10:30 guest soloist	Orchestra; Arturo	Orchestra, Arturo	Indianapolis Symphony	"Sing Music"
10:45 "Capitol Opinions"	Toscanini, conductor	Toscanini, conductor	Orchestra; Fabien	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Sevitzky, conductor	Roland Russell's Orch.
11:15 "Ounce 'er Fun"	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Roland Russell's Orch.
11:30 Bob Crosby's Orch.	News; Roundelay	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	"Day's End"; tenor;
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Weather Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	reader; orchestra

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.

12:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Viola Philo, soprano; Jan Pearce, tenor.

1:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Tuskegee Institute Choir recital.

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold"; music.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Marjorie Lawrence, soprano; George O'Connor, vaudevillian; interview.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "On Broadway"; dramatic sketch.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Frank Simon's Band; cornet soloist.

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; Channing Pollock Morton Bowe; orchestra.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Audition: soloists; orchestra.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Mickey Mouse Theater of the Air."

6:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood"; Amy Arnell; Dorothy McNulty; Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Paths to Prosperity."

7:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jeanette MacDonald, soprano; Wilbur Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Sam Hearn; Andy Devine; orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; Fog Murray; Harriet Hilliard.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; John Carter, tenor; Stroud Twins; Adolphe Menjou and Verea Teasdale, screen stars; orchestra.

8:30 WEEI, "Peace Panel"; Dr. Donald G. Lothrop; Prof. Theodore Smith; J. Roscoe Drummond; Mrs. John Kimball.

9:00 WEEI, WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Giovanni Martinelli, tenor; symphony orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Tyrone Power, Helen Mack, Beverly Roberts, Judith Barrett, in "Road of Destiny."

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; piano duo; violinist; orchestra.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Rhinz Musical Stars"; Arnold Belnick, violinist; mixed chorus; orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines"; comment by Bob Trout, Erwin D. Canham, and H. V. Kaltenborn.

In Boston Shops

"Everything rests on the foundation" may sound like a bit of architectural chatter to you, but it's just as applicable to fashions. Except of course, in this case we'd have to say foundation garment . . . to be really technical about the whole thing.

Anyhow, it's exactly the thought that crossed our mind as we opened the door and walked into Francine's dress shop yesterday . . . at 415 Boylston Street, near Arlington Street. For the entrance to their spacious shop is devoted to foundation garments, girdles, bras, corsets and whatnot. All under the direction of Margaret Kussmaul, Corsetier. There may be a bit of subtle suggestion in the particular location of her department . . . for having passed through it to get to the dresses, it isn't her fault if you arrive in the dressing room with an unruly curve in evidence. Her Gossard Glorifier (at least that's what we think it was called), looked as if it would do a good bit about carrying out its name, and it may be had with the bras built right onto the garment if you like. The front panel of the garment stretches up and down just so it will follow every twist and turn of your body, regardless of whether you're bending over, stooping down, or sitting down.

Francine had a lovely pale blue chiffon dinner dress that might fill a gap in your wardrobe . . . but it was a couple of the definitely spring things we went for. The navy sheer with the American Beauty wool jacket, for instance. With a most unusual neckline that consists of a loose ruffle of the navy material that has a way of falling down a bit; thus making it look a bit lower. An odd effect on the sides, too. But one which we can't describe so that it would make any sense at all to you. The other dark dress was also equipped with a tiny bolero jacket which had buttons and buttonholes running up its length . . . but still it neither buttoned nor un-buttoned!

♦♦♦

High Class Goods At Special Prices

The lower floor at Chandler's is the place to saunter through if you want to take a look for special prices in the way of dresses, skirts, coats and so forth. We've seen some cute clothes that, came from there, that didn't have to bear up under the weight of a heavy price tag. And this is where we saw real Harris Tweed coats selling for $22 . . . a figure you'd hardly expect to see this handwoven material selling at. In the popular sports models, of course . . . some with the little-boy collars that turn down so nicely. Cut through the shoulders so that they're nice and roomy. When we saw them they had small sizes, and then on up to 20. The salesgirl said something about a payment plan . . . in case you want to look into it.

♦♦♦

Duster Doubles In Polishing

All this business of taking along two cloths while you're doing the dusting for the household (one for dusting, the other for polishing) is no more. At least it isn't if you acquire one of Jordan's "two-face" mitts. Because you just slip it on your hand like any mitten, and then you're ready for action. One side is red, which is the polishing side, and the other is black, which is for dusting . . . just so you won't get things all mixed up and ruin their purpose! They're only 59 cents, up on the third floor in the annex. Which is also the location of many other items that will help you in your household tasks.

♦♦♦

Off-the-Face Hats Larger Than Ever

Reminders: Tomorrow is the last day of the Eastman Kodak International Exhibit at the Copley-Plaza. If you thought you looked chic last season in the off-the-face hats, just wait till you see yourself in one of the gigantic off-the-face Bretons . . . such as Chandler's has. With a veil, too. They even smell like lilies-of-the-valley . . . those little cellophane boxed lilies at Plotkin Bros. And no wonder . . . for somehow, down in their stems there's the oil (or something) that came from the real flower itself. Tricky luncheon sets at Walpole Bros. at 587 Boylston Street. They're quilted! Which makes them heat resistant, noiseless and all that sort of thing. Very attractive . . . in colors, with a deeper shade of that color for the border. We hear that there's a new compact with nothing less than a Windshield Wiper (yes, that's what we said) on it, coming to town. We'll let you know the minute we see it . . . it'll fill a long felt need on the part of the female public! Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature

Hangar Ordered For Maine Airport

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 4 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and the Executive Council last night took steps to have a new airplane hangar constructed at the Augusta State Airport, Camp Keyes, to replace the buildings destroyed by fire a few weeks ago.

The fire also destroyed three airplanes, including the State Forestry Department's new plane. Total loss was unofficially estimated at $36,000.

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GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
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ED WYNN in the New Musical Hit
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N. Y. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. Sale, $3.30, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 and $3.30.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

each new patron, or a gross profit of approximately $30,000.

Violation of the law, under the terms of the bill, imposes a maximum fine of $2000 or one year's imprisonment.

The continued operation of two shifts a day in Massachusetts textile mills up to April 1, 1939 is permitted in a bill signed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley today.

This law permits the State Department of Labor and Industries to suspend the so-called "Six O'Clock Law" under which employment of women after 6 p. m. is barred in textile mills. The law has been suspended annually since 1934.

The Governor also signed a bill continuing until April 20 the special commission created last year to investigate Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Ku Klux Klan activities in the state.

Other bills signed included: one to permit the Town of Deerfield to borrow $9,000 for the heating plant and alterations at the Conway Street grammar school in South Deerfield; and to permit the Town of Sunderland to borrow $12,000 to remodel the Town Hall.

The House today accepted an adverse committee report on a bill to memorialize Congress and the President of the United States in favor of the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations.

Representative James J. McGrail's bill providing that no person shall be arrested or complained of for drunkenness was reported adversely by the House Committee on Legal Affairs.

Milk Marketing Order Under Fire

Richard D. Aplin, director of the referendum staged by the government among New England dairymen last summer, appeared yesterday afternoon as first witness of the 31 milk concerns of Greater Boston who are questioning the constitutionality of the Federal Milk Marketing order of last August issued by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. Mr. Aplin had been called to testify by Charles B. Rugg, attorney for H. P. Hood and Sons, Inc.

Mr. Rugg questioned Mr. Aplin as to the methods adopted by the government in taking the referendum on the federal milk order which, when approved by a majority of New England dairymen, was to be put into effect. Mr. Aplin agreed that the government had counted the votes both by individuals and by volume of product but did not know whether the decision to count both ways had come before or after the taking of the referendum. As director of the referendum he had counted both ways as instructed and forwarded results to Washington.

This is the eighth week of the hearing before Special Master William O. Loughlin of Gardner and the end is not in sight.

Azalea Moves On Under Double Tow

With the Coast Guard cutter Chelan and the New York tug Relief both towing the propellerless freighter Azalea City toward Boston, the disabled vessel covered 148 miles yesterday and at 8 a. m. today was only 452 miles away from the drydock, where a new propeller awaits it.

According to radio reports received at the Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard this morning, however, it is expected that the three vessels will shortly run into a northeast gale, which may delay their progress.

The Azalea City, on its way from Pensacola, Fla., to Liverpool, with freight and a few passengers, lost its propeller two weeks ago in the North Atlantic and has been buffeted by storms much of the time since. It has been in tow for a week.

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Dudley Street Terminal, Boston, Mass

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HOOD'S MILK
— it's always good!

(Continued from Page 9)

counts and 42½ per cent on commercial accounts.

In a statement regarding the suit, the Bank Commissioner declared:

"The pleadings allege transfers of stock to avoid statutory liability on the part of some of those who were stockholders when the bank got into difficulties; the creation of trusts and corporate entities as a shield against the statutory liabilities of officers and stockholders whose holdings were transferred to such entities; the transfer of large blocks of stock to 'straws' who had no money invested in the corporation and who in some instances never were in actual possession of said stock, although remaining on the books as stockholders of record; and various sundry other irregularities in connection with stock transfers."

The case, it was said, will be tried in the Supreme Judicial Court. Stockholders, under State law, are liable for 100 per cent par value of their stock in event of liquidation of a bank. Many of the shareholders have already paid their assessments voluntarily.

The following were listed by the Banking Department as defendants in the suit, some of whom were sued merely on the ground that they refused to pay the assessments:

Marguerite S. Beede, Elinor Bush, Ethelynd D. Chandler, Joseph P. Coleman, John A. Crosby, William W. Cummings, Emilie F. Corbett, Lillian Fitzgerald, Everett S. Hilton, Sarah B. Kellogg, Alfred F. Kendall, Mary S. McCarthy, Elizabeth M. McCarthy, Irving F. Munroe, George B. Olsen, James H. O'Sullivan, Mary Stewart, Percy R. Winters, Paul T. Bradbury, Seth T. Gano, Gilbert A. Ross, Amos L. Taylor, E. Jefts Beebe, Thomas Stewart, J. Paul Tardiff, Kenneth J. Tillotson, James E. Murphy and Thomas Murphy, all of Belmont; Michael J. Dee of Cambridge, Allison H. Whort of Arlington, Fred J. Johnson and Otto Swanson of Newton and Charles W. Trenholm of Waltham.

Schoolhouse Board to Elect

The Board of Schoolhouse Commissioners, now consisting of William L. Baxter and Andrew J. Dazzi, will meet this afternoon to elect a third member, to replace Francis R. Bangs who resigned a few days ago. The Commissioners receive no salary.

It is reliably reported that James J. Mahr of South Boston, at present an engineer with the School Committee, is in line for the post.

The Board will then attend to the selection of a new Superintenlent of School Buildings to replace William W. Drummey, who has resigned. The post carries a $9000 salary.

Schooner Thebaud Stuck in the Mud

The Gloucester fishing schooner, Gertrdue L. Thebaud of fisherman's race fame, the ship that lost her last race against the Bluenose a few years ago, today lost a race—against the mud off Governor's Island in Boston Harbor. The schooner went ashore while outward bound. She was stranded for 45 minutes. The rising tide finally floated her off without assistance, although two tugs from the Ross Tugboat Company stood by. The Thebaud was undamaged after its period in the mud, and is now on its way out to sea.

Woman a Broker At Custom House

The only woman in Boston holding a license as a Customs House broker is Mrs. Frances B. Wilcon. This is a story in which the one-time secretary of the firm finally takes over the reins to become the owner. The firm is the H. F. Hammond Company on Long Wharf, formerly headed by the late Mr. Hammond, who for years was a ship agent and who directed a Customs House brokerage business. Mrs. Wilcon now controls the entire business. She is a graduate of Girls High School '23.

Chinese Cabbage And Swiss Chard

Fish markets are well stocked this week end, eggs have dropped about five cents in price, and some meats are slightly higher. Hothouse Swiss chard and Chinese cabbage are among new arrivals.

The Swiss chard is selling at 15 cents a pound and the cabbage at 12 cents. The latter comes from Ohio and is notable for small and tender curls which make it very suitable for raw salads and coleslaw, as well as for boiling. California asparagus is now available at $1.25 for a two-and-a-half-pound bunch, in addition to the South Carolina variety which sells at $1 for the same sized bunch.

Native broilers are plentiful and are being offered at as low as 32 cents a pound. The average weight is two and a half pounds. Suckling pigs are recommended at some markets and are sold at about 30 cents a pound.

California cherry rhubarb is now available at 15 cents a pound. Lady finger grapes from Argentina, selling at about 30 to 35 cents a pound, and Red Spanish pineapples from Puerto Rico, at 40 cents apiece, are among new arrivals this season at fruit stalls.

Tobin Appoints Births Registrar

Representative James A. Burke of Hyde Park was appointed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today as Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, at a salary of $5,000. He is the third State Representative appointed by the Mayor to a city position, and is known as one of "the four horsemen of the Tobin campaign."

The other Representatives appointed, are: Daniel P. McGillicuddy, Transit Commissioner, and William Higgins, Board of Street Commissioners. All three are maintaining their positions as Representatives.

Restriction Urged For Alcohol Sale

Restriction of druggists' sales of alcohol to prescription orders only—as provided in a bill on which a hearing was held recently—was recommended by the Boston Licensing Board today in its annual report to the Governor.

"If, as the Board believes," said the report, "the sale of alcohol by druggists, as now permitted by law, is a menace to the health and well-being of the community, it would seem that further legislation is desirable.

"The Board has long been of the opinion that the use of alcohol as a beverage was responsible for much extreme alcoholism, and that restriction of its sale would be helpful."

Roe's Position As Deputy Dropped

The Civil Service examination which would have made William Roe, brother-in-law of former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, eligible to continue in the post of Deputy Superintendent of Public Buildings, to which he was appointed temporarily nearly a year ago, was cancelled today by the Civil Service Commission at the request of the Public Buildings Department. The position paid $4000 a year.

It was one of a number of temporary appointments which are being discontinued in this way as part of the City's economy campaign.

State Trooper Wins Promotion

His courage in entering a Brockton house and subduing a deranged youth who, armed with a revolver, had defied local police, won promotion to the rank of corporal for State Trooper Joseph B. Burke of West Bridgewater, yesterday. Only four days before, he had been demoted from sergeant to patrolman for an infraction of department rules.

"When a man is willing to risk his life," said State Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene M. McSweeney, "at a time when some men might have been disinterested and unwilling because of discipline recently received, then that man's work deserves recognition, not alone because he did his duty after being disciplined, but because he faced death when he believed that, too, was part of his duty."

Corporal Burke has served almost 16 years with the State Police.

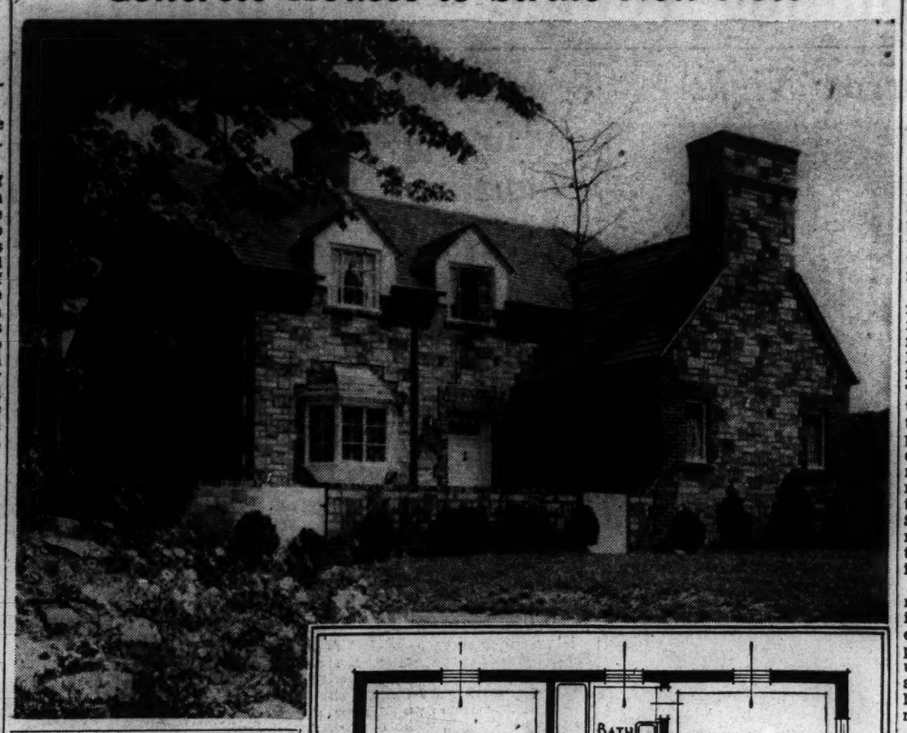
Favorable Report On Townsend Bill

Townsend enthusiasts today were celebrating the favorable report announced yesterday by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law, on resolutions filed by Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) Milford, to memorialize Congress in favor of the Townsend old-age pension plan.

The Committee's endorsement of the resolution, Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy, Chairman of the Committee declared, followed deadlock which lasted two weeks. In the final polling the vote was six to four in favor of the resolutions.

It is believed the Committee's decision will be reported into the House Monday where it is expected opponents will put up a strong battle against the measure.

Concrete Houses to Strike New Note



Joy and Grace Sternberg

Homey House for $10,000

Concrete-Home Builders Are Planning to Invade New England on a Broad Scale This Year. Typical of Homes That Will Go Up in Greater Boston During the Next Few Months Is the Above Ashlar Concrete Cinder Building to Fit the Income of Families Who Can Pay From $8,000 to $10,000 for a Home. Concrete Is Now Held Adaptable for All Types of Colonial-Style Houses, Even to the Cape Cod Construction. Samuel W. Glaser of Boston Is the Architect

Co-operative Loans Increase

(Continued from Page 9)

trial depression of late 1937 when other banks throughout the United States were showing an increase in loans for home buying of only 6 per cent, Massachusetts co-operative banks pointed proudly to an increase of 42 per cent in loans for the year over 1936. Loaning increased from $28,484,050 in 1935 to nearly $45,000,000 in 1936 and to $60,000,000 in 1937. Compare that with a normal year of $70,000,000 based on pre-depression building activities.

Today, with assets of approximately $400,000,000 and some $80,000,000 to be made available this year for home financing, co-operative banks do not hold new construction as the great need of the moment. What the building field needs, according to Walter T. Chamberlain, president of the Co-operative Bank League, "is a greater appreciation of the tremendous values inherent in property already built and capable of profitable modernization."

By profitable modernization, Mr. Chamberlain meant the kind of modernization that takes into consideration the costs of turning an existing house into a modern home, in a preferred location, which are so much less than costs of duplicating the home with new construction. In this way, the buyer makes a huge profit on the deal, the bankers contend.

Plenty of Good Houses Cheap

In Greater Boston at this moment, there is a list of 5,000 homes which are livable, reasonably well located and adequate for the average family, that can be purchased for $3200 to $7000. So says Warner M. Allen, secretary of the Bank League. And he adds that $25 to $50 a month will buy these homes after a small down-payment, which is approximately what the small-incomed families are paying for rent.

After 50 years in business, the Bank League is looking around for other fields of financing in which co-operative banks can perform new services. Automobile financing is a promising field. For those who already are shareholders in these banks, the co-operative process of financing will save them considerable. For when they borrow, say $300 on their shares, they pay 5½ per cent interest. But they are able to pay cash to the motorcar dealer in exchange for which they can usually obtain a discount. And they can keep their money in the bank instead of drawing it out, for which they receive 3½ to 4 per cent interest. On this basis, they are paying only 1 to 2 per cent to finance their automobile purchase.

Persons who want to build summer camps or buy a new living room set or a piano can now obtain the same savings in financing charges by holding shares and doing business with co-operative banks, it is claimed.

W. Clifford Harvey

O'Hara Loses Step In Fight to Quash Quinn Libel Action

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 4 (AP)—Walter E. O'Hara, former President and Managing Director of Narragansett Racing Association, Inc., today lost his fight to have an indictment charging him with criminally libeling Gov. Robert E. Quinn quashed when Judge Mortimer A. Sullivan in a rescript filed in Kent County Superior Court, here, overruled various demurrers and pleas in abatement and motions to quash.

At the same time Judge Sullivan in a second rescript also denied Mr. O'Hara's motion to strike out certain inuendoes contained in the declaration of a $500,000 civil suit brought by Governor Quinn against Mr. O'Hara, alleging criminal libel as the result of statements made by Mr. O'Hara in a radio address on Oct. 26, 1937.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Caledonia (Bos)	Mar. 5	Cobh Mar. 13	Mar. 5 9:00 am	Mar. 4 7:00 pm
*Queen Mary	Mar. 9	Cherbourg Mar. 14	Mar. 8 8:00 pm	Mar. 9 8:00 am
Washington	Mar. 9	Cobh Mar. 15	Mar. 8 8:00 pm	Mar. 9 8:00 am
‡Hamburg	Mar. 9	Hamburg Mar. 18	Mar. 9 1:00 pm	Mar. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Mar. 13	Mar. 7 4:00 pm	Mar. 7 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Mar. 15	Mar. 10 4:00 pm	Mar. 10 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Mar. 16	Mar. 11 4:00 pm	Mar. 11 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 27	Mar. 22 4:00 pm	Mar. 23 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 29	Mar. 24 4:00 pm	Mar. 24 7:30 pm

†Ireland, North Ireland, and Scotland only. *Special address for Europe only. ‡Special address for Germany only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Statehouse Annex In N. H. Planned For Future Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 4—New Hampshire's new Statehouse Annex opposite the present Statehouse on Capitol Street will be a four-story building with granite exterior and its general design in keeping with the architecture of the main building.

Plans, submitted to the Governor and Executive Council by Alfred T. Granger, architect of the firm of Wells, Hudson & Granger of Hanover, are based upon present and future needs of State departments. The Annex, it is hoped, will end the need for the State to rent quarters outside the Statehouse. The plans provide for quarters especially designed for the various departments. Construction and maintenance of the Annex is not expected to be an additional burden to the State as money now being used to rent quarters when freed is expected to meet the expense and retire the investment.

Inasmuch as the Police Department remains open 24 hours a day it will be provided with a separate entrance. The Motor Vehicle Department will also have an individual entrance, so that throngs seeking automobile registrations and drivers' licenses will not mix with the normal traffic of the building.

The structure will have 191-foot frontage on Capitol Street, and will extend 121 feet along North State Street. A tunnel under Capitol Street will connect the Annex and the Statehouse.

A central heating plant conjoined with the one in the Statehouse is to heat the two buildings as well as the State Library.

Specifications for bidders are expected to be ready about May 1, and steps are now being taken to obtain title to the land, so that construction can start on award of contracts.

R. I. Senate Defeats Move For Referendum on Racing

(Continued from Page 9)

omnibus tax measure including a variety of new levies. Many of these new proposed taxes were recommended by the Special Commission on Taxation which completed its comprehensive survey of the State's taxation problems early this year. A new tax of 3 per cent will be asked on the net incomes of all corporations, plus an increase in the tax on corporate excess. Also, the present tax on communication companies would be increased from 2 to 4 per cent of gross earnings and the gross earnings tax on electric companies would be increased from 1 to 2 per cent. The three-cent tax on gasoline is expected to remain.

Merit Plan Studied

Hearings were started this week by the Senate Finance Committee on a proposal to set up a merit system for the State. A parade of representatives of civic, veterans' and other organizations appeared and the preponderance of the testimony was strongly in favor of the proposal.

H. Elliott Kaplan, Executive Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, declared that classified civil service would save the State tenfold the cost of administering such a law over a 10 to 15-year period. The Broomhead Civil Service bill, being studied by the committee was termed a satisfactory one by Mr. Kaplan.

Examples in other states and cities were cited. One witness estimated $20,000 a year would be sufficient to institute the system, and that this sum would be saved in the first year of operation.

Mrs. Royal C. Taft, speaking for the Rhode Island League of Women Voters, described the present patronage system in the State as chaotic. Mrs. William O. Foster, also of the League, expressed the opinion the measure would enable the State to obtain many qualified men from business to serve the administration.

William McCrory, Commander of the Disabled American Veterans, urged that the bill give a 10 per cent preference to disabled veterans and a 5 per cent preference to all other veterans of wars.

Economies Asked

Meanwhile Senator Harry T. Bodwell, Republican of Cranston, attacked the administration's budget proposals and pointed out several possible economy moves which he claimed could reduce the State's expenses in the next fiscal year by $4,246,000 and bring the budget into balance.

He urged, first, that $700,000 be pared from the appropriation for roads and bridges and that a saving on salaries and wages of $433,000 be realized with a 10 per cent cut. He suggested, further, that three relief bond issues be refunded when they fall due to save $900,000 and that there be a moratorium on increases for the State old age assistance program and on the State employees' retirement program to save $513,000. Senator Bodwell added that the State could expect $1,700,000 in inheritance taxes in the next fiscal year.

All this, he pointed out, would put the budget into balance for the year beginning July 1.

Five Amendments Urged

Five proposed amendments to the State Constitution were introduced in the Legislature this week at the behest of Governor Quinn. The amendments would ban dual office holding, provide for permanent registration of voters so long as they remain residents of a single community, extend the registration period, authorize the Governor to veto specific items in the annual budget without vetoing the entire measure, and exempt houses from taxation up to the value of $3000.

All these measures have been approved once by the Legislature. They must be approved a second time, then voted upon at the polls.

If the Legislature acts favorably on them at this session, they will be placed on the ballots at the election in the autumn.

Wool Pay Cuts Bring Strike

(Continued from Page 9)

ton headquarters of the T. W. O. C. that the management of the Gordon Company refused to arbitrate, and that the Dorr and Brampton firms refused even to grant representatives of their employees an appointment.

The Gordon mill, with 350 employees, is closed completely, Mr. Guilmet reported. Three or four weavers went to work in the Brampton Mill, and a few finishers in the Dorr Mill, he stated. Production in all three he described as at a standstill.

The New England office of the T. W. O. C. declared the 12½ per cent cut which swept the cotton branch of the industry in January "could have been prevented but for the betrayal of the New Bedford Textile Council, which agreed in secret to such a cut without first consulting executive boards or memberships of the unions involved."

Joseph A. Salerno, Acting New England Regional Director of the T. W. O. C., from Lawrence, Mass., said "the protests of the workers in New Hampshire show the rank and file supports the policy of the national organization to permit no wage cuts, and they show also that woolen and worsted workers not organized likewise support it, and are looking to the T. W. O. C. for leadership and protection."

In addition to the three mills in which a strike was called, wage cuts also were made effective early this week in the following:

Troy Blanket Mills, Troy, N. H., 12½ per cent to 27 per cent, plus an increase of from 40 to 45 hours.

Brampton Woolen Company, Sunapee, N. H., 12½ per cent.

Hillsboro Woolen Company, Hillsboro, N. H., 12½ per cent.

Homestead Woolen Mills, West Swanzey, N. H., 9½ to 16 per cent.

Lebanon Mills, Lebanon, N. H., 12½ per cent.

Merrimack Company, Penacook, N. H., 12½ per cent (later held up).

Unverified reports of 12½ per cent cuts in a mill at Hartford, Vt., and another in Quechee, Vt., also have reached the New England office of the T. W. O. C. A 9½ to 16 per cent wage cut effective last week in the Dartmouth Woolen Company in Claremont, N. H., has been taken to arbitration by the T. W. O. C.

Ralph S. Morton Edits Boston 'Canadian News'

The Canadian News, new weekly paper published in Boston for New Englanders of Canadian origin or interests who wish to keep in touch with happenings in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland as well as with events and developments of special interest to them in New England, is edited by Ralph S. Morton and not, as reported yesterday, by Clive S. Carman. The editor of the Newfoundland Weekly which is now incorporated with the Canadian News, is A. G. Gibb.

The paper is published by the Acadia Publishing company of 585 Boylston Street. The second issue will appear tomorrow.

Murphy

(Continued from Page 9)

and towns on June 1 will become county charges.

Hillsborough County officials estimate that expenses of the County will increase $800,000 for the next fiscal year. This will mean, unless legislative action is taken, that the County will be obliged to increase its tax against cities and towns. It is estimated the County will require $1,227,500 for relief and $985,000 of this amount will be for direct relief.

It is estimated Manchester's county tax would be increased from $488,000 to $900,000 and Nashua's from $186,000 to $300,000.

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Harvard Teams in Action Beginning Tonight—Dartmouth Track Helped Record

Harvard Seniors Hold Upper Hand Over Yale Rivals

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The local college hockey season virtually comes to a close tomorrow night when the sextets of Harvard and Yale meet at the Boston Garden in the second game of their annual series. The Crimson defeated the Blue at New Haven, 5 to 4, last Saturday night.

Harvard's victory over the Eli somewhat atoned for one of the poorest seasons in years, but if they can go on and win tomorrow night, disappointments of not finishing at the top of the Three-I League or retaining the Quadrangular League title almost can be forgotten.

But forgetting past games of this season isn't at all that this Harvard hockey team hopes to accomplish tomorrow night. When the Crimson skates out to tackle Yale, there will be six seniors playing their last college hockey in Boston and, in the four years these boys have played for the Crimson, never have they lost to Yale. And these boys—George Robert, Ned Cutter, Johnny Mechem, Ralph Pope, Gene Emerson, and Capt. Traff Hicks—are going to do their best to see that it doesn't happen tomorrow night.

Yale Outscored

As freshmen, these stars downed the Yale yearlings, 3 to 2. In their sophomore year they won over the Eli, 11 to 0, and 5 to 2; as juniors Yale went down, 8 to 5, and 5 to 0. In the six games these Harvard seniors have played against Yale, the Crimson has scored 37 goals to the Blue's 13, and four of them, Mechem, Roberts, Cutter, and Pope, have scored a total of 18. Mechem has had five goals and one assist, Roberts four goals and four assists, Cutter three goals and five assists, and Pope six goals and one assist.

Yale will bring a team here tomorrow night dominated by sophomores. Nine of the 14 players Coach Holcombe York will use are having their first taste of varsity competion. The Eli will be forced to play without the services of its capable captain, Clinton Childs.

Yale's first line is composed of the Humphrey brothers, Dudley and Gilbert, playing at right wing and center, respectively, and David Boles teaming up on the other flank. Fred Burr, last year's freshman captain, will center the second line with Paul Gillespie and Edward Toland on the wings. A third line of Dave Rodd, center, Bill Barnes and Cyrus Vance, wings, will be ready for relief work.

Mittell in Goal

Harold Howe, George Seabury, Clement Kite, sophomores, and John Gibson, the only Yale senior on the squad besides Childs, will take care of the defensive duties. Another sophomore, Harrison Holt, will be in the Yale cage.

Coach Stubbs will stick to the same line-up that started the game at Yale. The only new face to Harvard fans will be Dave Mittell, sensational Jayvee goaler, in the varsity nets against the Eli.

Because of Yale's rapid development and its high caliber of play at New Haven, fans may look for an exciting game. The Crimson players, though they played their best hockey of the season against Yale, felt that the Eli subjected them to more pressure in the third period than did any of the American or Canadian college teams in any one period this year.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	27	5	10	118	77	59
Rangers	26	5	12	134	80	55
Chicago	12	7	22	83	124	33
Detroit	9	11	22	80	104	29
Canadian Division						
Toronto	20	8	13	120	106	48
Canadiens	16	11	15	106	109	43
Americans	15	10	15	88	84	40
Montreal	11	5	26	89	125	27

Results March 3

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Rangers 4, Detroit 3.
Canadiens 1, Americans 1 (overtime).

Eli First Line Here Tomorrow Night

Left to Right—Dudley Humphrey, Right Wing; Gilbert Humphrey at Center, and Dave Boles at Left Wing

Chicago Black Hawks Help Themselves by 3-2 Victory

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bruins awakened this morning to find their undefeated string ended at nine. The Chicago Black Hawks, staving off the Detroit Red Wings, halted the Bruins, 3—2, in Chicago, last night, as the Wings were beaten by the New York Rangers in New York, 4—3. The other game played saw the Amerks definitely end all hope for this season of the Montreal Maroons by holding Canadiens to a one-all tie in overtime.

The league race is not slowing down as yet, but, by process of elimination, with the Maroons the first to go, the situation is clearing. Rangers reduced the Boston six-point lead to four in the first place battle of the American group. Bruins and Rangers have six more games to play. The locals play three at home and three away, whereas Rangers really play four on New York ice, one being with Amerks. Bruins and Rangers meet once more, Sunday, March 13, at New York, and that game may settle the first place position in the American division.

Americans still pursue the Canadiens for second place in the Canadian division and Canadiens still hope to overhaul Toronto. These chances are even slimmer than that of Rangers catching the Bruins. The only teams still in doubt regarding play-offs are the Hawks and Wings. Detroit has a game in hand, is trailing by 5 points, and can make it mathematically, but the team has been too erratic for more than a mere hope.

Bill Stewart's Black Hawks really fought their way to victory over the Bruins last night. Man for man, the Bruins have much the stronger hockey team, but those Hawks are really battling to get in there and the Wings have shown no such aggressiveness. It would seem that of the two teams the Hawks are the more deserving because their efforts have been more sincere.

Tonight the Bruins journey to St. Louis for an exhibition game against the American Hockey Association St. Louis Flyers. Whether this practice game will hinder the Bruins for their coming game against the Red Wings, Sunday night at Detroit, or not, remains to be seen. The Red Wings, if they really hope to make those play-offs, cannot afford to drope the Sunday game.

There is only one game on the schedule for tomorrow night—Montreal at Toronto. With the Maroons out of the running the game means nothing to them, but the Maple Leafs will be out to clinch first place in the Canadian group as soon as possible and these two points will help.

Sunday night has four games booked with Bruins at Detroit, Montreal at Chicago, Toronto at Canadiens, and Rangers at Americans, and all four games play important roles in the final allotment of play-off positions. If the money-making play-offs do nothing else, they certainly do maintain interest in the league standing.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jimmy Foxx, Boston Red Sox first baseman, signed for 1937 season at reported $22,000.

Three Years Ago

Babe Ruth accorded record-breaking welcome as he reached camp of Boston Braves in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Five Years Ago

Yale won I. C. 4-A indoor track and field title for first time, upsetting New York University, 32 points to 28.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Line Coach Here

Amid much confusion we met the new Harvard varsity line coach, Lyle Clark, yesterday. He appeared to be in rather a maze of instruction, what with meeting new fellow coaches, many of the players, and scanning the movies of Harvard football.

♪ ♪ ♪

Clark seems to be somewhat of a serious individual and an ideal type of workman for Dick Harlow. The head coach has Clark in tow for the purpose of acquainting him with as much detail and information as possible before the Crimson begins its active spring training. With a heavy schedule ahead next fall and few replacements coming from the freshmen, the Harvards face a problem.

♪ ♪ ♪

Local baseball fans were sorry to hear that Joe Walsh, Brookline youngster, may be retarded in his bid for the shortstop position with the Bees. Walsh has had trouble with one knee and evidently it has not been corrected as yet. Casey Stengel has ordered a rest for the boy. Walsh was once the property of the Red Sox and was taken by the Bees in a surprise move. Eddie Collins may not mind so much now.

♪ ♪ ♪

With Roger Cramer in the Red Sox fold, the list of holdouts has diminished to three, Johnny Marcum and Archie McKain, pitchers; and Eric McNair, infielder. In confirming this with Eddie Collins this morning we asked, "It's all right to call these three real holdouts isn't it?" and Eddie replied, "You can call them anything you like, but they are nothing else but holdouts."

♪ ♪ ♪

Tomorrow afternoon Harvard and Yale wrestlers will engage in grunting and puffing. Since the retirement of Cliff Gallagher, former Harvard wrestling coach, to Lafayette, the Crimson forces have had a hard row. Yale is favored to win tomorrow, but the 175-pound class match should be interesting. Capt. John Harkness of Harvard has not lost a decision in four years and Bob Clarke of Yale gave him quite a battle last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

The hockey teams of Boston College and Northeastern meet in a New England Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League game tonight at the Boston Arena. An Eagle victory will assure them of runner-up spot to the league champions, Boston University.

♪ ♪ ♪

Awaiting its final game in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League with Harvard, Dartmouth will make its first visit in 10 years to Medford to play Tufts tonight.

The Big Green should win. Harvard's basketball team will invade Princeton tomorrow night and defeat of the Crimson will give Dartmouth the league title automatically. Harvard must beat Princeton, Yale and Dartmouth to tie the Big Green for honors.

♪ ♪ ♪

The "rubber" game between the Boston Olympics and the Granby Red Sox will be played Sunday afternoon at the Boston Garden in what should turn to be one of the best amateur hockey games of the season. Last Wednesday night the local club managed to outscore Granby in a wild overtime affair, 8 to 7.

W. M.

Hardwick Renamed

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 4 (AP)—Rear-Admiral Wilson Brown, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, announced yesterday that Lieut. Harry J. Hardwick would continue as head coach of football. He also announced the appointment of Commander Ward P. Davis, U. S. N., as graduate manager of athletics to succeed Commander Andrew C. McFall, whose three-year tour of duty at the academy ends this summer. Commander Davis now commands the destroyer Dewey, based at San Diego, Calif. He will report here in the early summer.

College Swimming

Trinity 43, Wesleyan 32.

American Hockey Association

Minneapolis 4, St. Paul 0.

Crimson Swims Against Navy And Princeton

Tomorrow night is the night! And yet in a way the outcome of tonight's swimming meet between the Harvard varsity and Uncle Sam's Navy natators at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge may have a lot to do with the way Harvard shows tomorrow night against the Princeton Tiger. Two intercollegiate meets in successive nights is not what would commonly be called a setup, especially when the second is with such a strong team as Princeton boasts this year.

The schedule of meets in the Eastern league seem to be poorly arranged, with all teams forced to swim twice in one week. Harvard meets Navy tonight and Princeton the following night, while Yale meets Navy Saturday night and Princeton the following Wednesday and then must journey to Cambridge the following Saturday for a meet with the Harvard Crimson.

Navy seems to be somewhat of a dark horse in the conference so far. The Middies have swum competitively only a few times and since their pool is known as a long course, 50 yards in length, while the others are only 25 yards, it is difficult to compare times. Navy boasts a fine diver, and since the competition will take place on the high board it should be a great show as in Greenwood Harvard has about the finest diver in the conference. Navy also has a very fine breaststroker and 440-yard free styler. There is little doubt that Coach Ulen will use as many of the second-string men as possible so as to conserve the strength of his regulars as much as possible for the stronger Princeton team. The final score will no doubt find Harvard on the long end, but it will not be an accurate measure of their respective strength.

According to the Harvard Athletic Association there is particularly high interest in the Princeton meet, all seats for which are reserved, and there is a strong likelihood that the meet will be staged before a capacity gathering of more than 1,800.

Collard to Issue Diamond Call Soon

With Boston University's basketball schedule finished, Coach Mel Collard now is preparing to receive the baseball candidates. The Terrier battery aspirants will have the first call and are to report to Coach Collard on Monday afternoon, March 14, for their first workout.

Those expected to report include the veterans Bob Leahy, Bob DeGuglielmo, and "Red" Hoar. Leahy, who as a sophomore last year defeated Harvard twice, was the leading moundsmen on the staff. DeGuglielmo, diminutive lefthander, also turned in several creditable performances.

Collard will have two freshmen candidates in Jack Herrick and Charlie Farrell in addition to Stanley Stoklosa, who made the squad last season, but dropped out early in the year to devote his time to studies.

If the pitching staff does not measure up to standard, George Bader, veteran second baseman for the past two seasons, may be drafted into service.

The catching department will be well taken care of by Al Holgerson and Johnny Walker, who shared the assignment last year.

Southern Pick-Ups

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 4—Under the leadership of Joe Cronin for the fourth successive season, the Boston Red Sox began another spring training yesterday. For more than three weeks the Hub's American Leaguers will make Payne Field their headquarters, beginning their northward journey on April 4.

Although Cronin expects interesting competition for most every position on the club, much of his attention during the next few weeks will be centered on the pitching, a department that was chiefly responsible for the failure of the 1937 team to finish in the first division of the American League.

Cronin's "Strong Boy"

As spring training got under way, Bob "Lefty" Grove, the veteran southpaw, and young Jack Wilson, Cronin's "strong boy," were the only so-called dependables on the Sox hurling roster. Grove won 17 games in 1937, and although he is getting well along, should at least reach the 15-victory level this year. Wilson almost overnight has become one of the leading young pitchers in the circuit and was trailed by several opposing clubs during the trading season.

Used mostly in relief last year, Wilson is ticketed for starting duty under Cronin's present plans. Also available are Johnny Marcum and Fritz Ostermueller, a pair of veterans who are currently unknown quantities. If they come through, Cronin's mound worries are over.

In the background are several names that may become very prominent before the middle of July. There is Emerson Dickman, a 16-game winner at Little Rock; Jim Bagby, who took 21 for Haselton; Jim Henry, up from Minneapolis with 14; Byron Humphreys, who matched Dickman's record at Little Rock; Dick Midkiff, winner of 13 with the same club, and Charley Wagner, who bagged 20 at Minneapolis.

Pennant Talk

If the Red Sox expect to climb back into the first division, at least two of these newcomers must make the grade. And if more than half show enough ability to stay around, pennant talk may return to the Hub in 1938.

♪ ♪ ♪

The six rookies named above won exactly 100 games in the minors last season, Bagby being high winner with 21 in the New York-Pennsylvania League.

♪ ♪ ♪

In Tom Daly and Herb Pennock, Cronin has two coaches who can help these young hurlers. Pennock, the former Yankee, has one of the smartest pitching heads in baseball, while Daly's long catching experience makes him an excellent tutor for recruit boxmen.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox are again housed at the Sarasota Terrace Hotel, within a fungo hit of their training field.

Cunningham's Mile Mark Has Yet to Be Accepted

HANOVER, N. H., March 4 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham's second world record breaking feat in less than a week, a 4:04.4 mile, the fastest ever run, indoors or out, today stamped that Kansan as the greatest middle distance runner in board track history.

With the cheers that greeted his erasure of the 1500-meters indoor mark, a 3:48.4 performance, still ringing in his ears, Cunningham came to this little college town last night and found the pre-arranged conditions so ideal that he improved his own indoor world mark, which he made four years ago, by four full seconds.

He was also clocked two seconds under Syd Woodersen's recently approved outdoor record of 4:06.4. But that Britisher's mark will remain in the books until someone runs a faster mile on cinders.

Cunningham, after warming up for three-quarters of an hour on Dartmouth's springy board track, reputed to be about five seconds faster than any other in the world, spotted six of Coach Harry Hillman's green-shirted Indians from five to 600 yards handicaps.

The mighty Kansan started off with Stewart Whitman, Dartmouth's best miler, five yards in front of him, Clif Holmes, Bert MacMannis, Robert Yeuell, and Fred Upton 260-yards ahead and Harold Wonson leading by 600 yards.

Cunningham and Whitman raced almost shoulder to shoulder for the first half-mile, the Kansan running 58.5 and 64-second quarters, before the Dartmouth miler dropped out. Then Cunningham set out to overtake the 260-yard handicapped group, which he did by turning in 61.7s. for his third quarter.

He caught the 260-yarders after running 4½ laps and another half-turn sent him roaring past Wonson, who was 20 yards back when Glenn crossed the finish line and set off the wildest demonstration that could come from a crowd of less than 4000 persons, including most of the Dartmouth student body. MacMannis was third, 30 yards behind Wonson, and the other three Indians too far back to make fair estimates.

The three timers, Professors L. F. Murch, Gordon S. Hull, and Charles A. Proctor, not only caught Cunningham's fourth quarter in 60.2s., but their watches agreed on accumulative quarters of 58.5, 2:02.5, 3:04.2 as well as the 4:04.4 time for the mile.

There were two other events on the pre-arranged program to give the competition meet status and, since all of the officials were given A. A. U. sanction, Cunningham's 4:04.4 will be presented for approval as a new indoor mile record.

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Whether or not Glenn Cunningham's amazing 4:04.4 clocking for the mile will receive official recognition by the Amateur Athletic Union as a world indoor record depends upon the conditions under which the performance was made, Dan Ferris, national secretary-treasurer, said today.

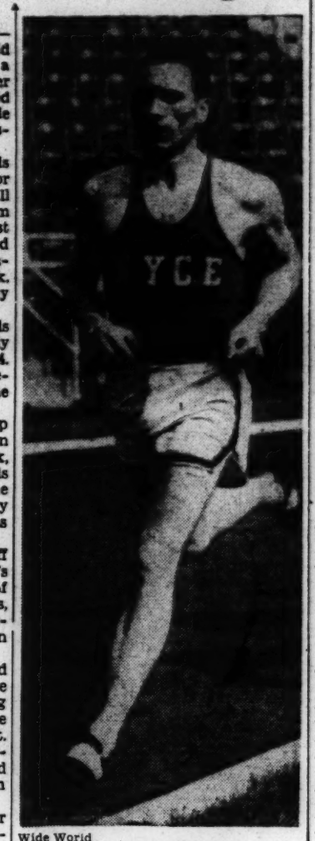
"If Cunningham ran in open competition, in a race sanctioned by the New England A. A. U. handicapped by the regular New England A. A. U. handicapper," Ferris said, "I know of no reason why official recognition should be withheld.

"If, however, the race was a paced affair, as it was called in some accounts, the rules would forbid its acceptance as a world record performance. It might be recognized as a 'noteworthy performance' but that would be all."

Ferris revealed that national A. A. U. headquarters had exchanged considerable correspondence with the New England Association with reference to Cunningham's record attempt and had explained in detail beforehand just exactly what conditions must prevail if the Kansan's time was to receive recognition.

Under ordinary procedure, Cunningham's performance will be certified by the New England Association and forwarded to national headquarters for record consideration. Final action by the national A. A. U. would await the annual meeting in December.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 4 (AP)—J. Frank Facey, chairman of the registration committee of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, today asserted he could "see no reason why Glenn Cunningham's performance at Dartmouth last night should not be recognized as a world indoor record for the mile."



Wide World
Glenn Cunningham

McNeill, Mangin Win Battles For Semifinal Posts

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Making the most of her severe service, powerful forehand and fine net game, Katharine Winthrop of Boston today entered the final round of the women's National indoor singles tennis championship by defeating Millicent Hirsh of New York, 6—4, 6—4.

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Don McNeill and Gregory S. Mangin yesterday applied the sort of pressure that differentiates a top-flight tennis player from an also-ran to reach the semifinal round of the men's United States indoor singles tennis championship.

McNeill, the Kenyon College student who is seeded second, stood within one shot of losing a marathon first set to Leonard Hartman, pulled that out of the fire and then went on to win in four sets, 12—10, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Mangin, handicapped even further as he dropped the first two sets of his quarter-final match with Merritt Cutler, New York veteran, drew on all his reserve and experience and put on a brilliant exhibition of volleying that brought him down in front, 9—11, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

Joining them in the semifinals were Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., who subdued Joe Fishbach, junior indoor champion, 6—1, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1, and Frank Bowden of New York, who blasted his way past Morey Lewis, another Kenyon College boy, 6—0, 6—1, 6—4.

Thus seeded ranks were kept intact and, in today's matches, Sabin, seeded first, will meet Bowden, No. 4, while McNeill faces Mangin, former champion who stands at No. 3 on the favored list. Hartman, despite an unorthodox style that is all elbows, gave McNeill a stubborn run for his money, offsetting his awkward shotmaking with fast footwork.

The Mangin of four or five years back would have breezed through Cutler without mussing his hair. Today, however, the former titleholder couldn't solve the riddle of his veteran rival's lobs in the first two sets.

Bowden's was the easiest match of the day. Last year's runner-up had entirely too much power for Lewis.

Rowe Is Ready For Duty With Tommy Bridges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 4—Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe, the towering young Texan whose sensational pitching helped the Detroit Tigers to American League pennants in 1934 and '35, and a world championship the latter year, passed through the spring training town of the Boston Bees recently. The Tiger, and his mates, train at Lakeland.

"Although I haven't cut loose in preliminary drills at Lakeland, I have thrown enough to prove to my satisfaction that my right arm is ready for regular duty this season," grinned the lanky hurler, who was out of uniform most of last year because his salary arm ceased to function.

All of which should be good news to Manager Mickey Cochrane. Although the Yankees walked off with the flag by a margin of 13 games in '37, the Detroit club would have given them an interesting race had Rowe and Tommy Bridges maintained a normal pace on the mound. With the Schoolboy and slim Tommy back in shape, the Bengals could upset the favorites this year.

Series of Mishaps

"We finished second last year," continued Rowe, "and did it with one of the worst runs of misfortune I have ever known in the American League. First, my arm went out of commission. Then Cochrane had the misfortune to step into one of Bump Hadley's fast balls at Yankee Stadium, ending his catching career. Ray Hayworth, Mickey's No. 2 catcher, also was injured. We led the league in hitting, but those bad 'breaks' on the mound and behind the bat ended our chances. With everyone in condition, the Tigers will give the Yanks a real battle."

No one, not even Rowe, seems to know what happened to his arm. The story started that Joe E. Brown, the motion picture comedian, squeezed the Schoolboy's hand too hard. But more likely the Texan felt too ambitious and overtaxed his shoulder.

♪ ♪ ♪

An examination of the official averages reveals that while the Tigers were finishing second last season, Rowe pitched just one complete game. In the combined seasons of 1934 and '35, he totaled 43 victories.

♪ ♪ ♪

In an attempt to take up the slack in his mound corps left with the decline of Rowe and Bridges, Cochrane secured right-handed Vernon Kennedy in a trade with the White Sox. Kennedy won 21 in 1936, but last year was one of those 50-50 pitchers, winning one and losing the next.

♪ ♪ ♪

With the added batting punch offered by the Tigers behind him, Kennedy may rank among the league's leaders.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rowe's major league debut was made in 1933 against the White Sox. He pitched shutout ball, 3 to 0. The previous year had been the Schoolboy's first in organized baseball—with Beaumont.

E. R.

Keglers Start Balls Rolling In A. B. C. Meet

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—Forty high-scoring teams from Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana opened the thirty-eighth annual American Bowling Congress tournament last night.

Chicago's Coliseum, scene of the biggest meet in A. B. C. history, will echo with tumbling pins for the next 48 days and nights.

The Pirates and Bisons of the Ray Schalk Alleys, led by the "Cracker" himself, held posts of honor on the first two of the 40 alleys especially constructed for the event. The second squads to take the drives will be representatives of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company and will roll in the booster division.

Singles and doubles competition started today, the first full day of action.

By closing night, April 19, a total of 4,957 five-man teams, 8,620 two-man teams, and 17,441 individuals will have made their bids for the nearly $200,000 in prize money to be given away in the three divisions and in the all-events class.

With a team score of 2,741, a figure that would have been good enough to take the title back in the first A. B. C. meets, the Archbishop Quigley Knights of Columbus five took top honors from the first set to complete its games.

The K. of C. team held a narrow 18-pin margin over the Atlantic Laundry Service of Milwaukee which scored 2,723. The Wisconsin Liquor Co. took third place in the standings with 2,708 pins.

Completing the standings of the first five were the Wesley Smith Candy Co., of Chicago, with 2,705 and Conway's Tavern, of Woodstock, Ill., with 2,665.

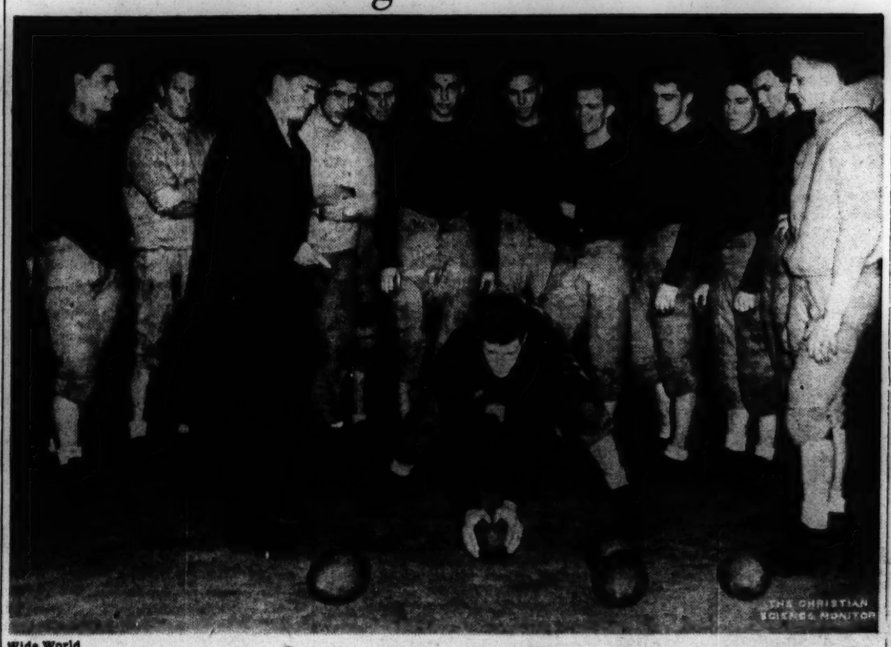
Revolta Takes Lead

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 4 (AP)—Duplicating his sub-par performance of the opening round, Johnny Revolta shot another 69 yesterday for a total of 138 to lead the field at the half-way mark of the $3,000 St. Petersburg Open Golf Tournament. The former Professional Golfers Association champion from Evanston, Ill., was two strokes in front of Light Horse Harry Cooper of Chicopee, Mass., leading money winner of the winter circuit.

Army-Navy to Expand

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 4 (AP)—Enlarging their relations in sports, Army and Navy will meet in golf, swimming, and tennis hereafter. Already rivals in all major sports and a number of minor ones, the Cadets and Midshipmen will meet in tennis on May 28 at West Point; in swimming May 18, 1939, at Annapolis; and in golf at Annapolis March 27, 1939.

No Such Thing as Football 'Season'



Wide World
First Day of Winter Football Practice at Yale. Coach Raymond "Ducky" Pond of the Yale Varsity Football Team, Instructs Bill Stack, Last Year's Second-String Varsity Center, in Centering the Ball, at the Yale Cage

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Homemaker and 'Maid'—A Problem in Modernization

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Relations Based on the 'Golden Rule' Needed, Says Expert

Reasonable Hours and Higher Standards for Household Workers Up for Study by National Y. W. C. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In the opinion of Mrs. George T. Scott, chairman of the Committee on Household Employment of the National Board, Y. W. C. A., "the so-called servant problem, generally speaking, is due to the fact that the relationships between employer and employee in our American homes have not been based on the Golden Rule." Mrs. Scott has naturally been in close touch with both sides of the problem, and her committee is holding conferences concerning the proposed legislation in New York State—which is strongly advocated by the Woman's Trade Union League—which would limit the working hours of a household employee to 60 per week, and make provision for accident insurance.

It is Mrs. Scott's view that a good deal of the friction and failure to come to amicable understanding is due to the fact that few women who employ domestic help have been able to put themselves in the place of the employee, thinking through how they would like to be treated in that place.

Exploited

The depression seems to have brought about a peculiar excess of exploitation of domestic workers. For a roof over their heads, they were supposed to be meekly willing to work 18 hours a day, and—literally, in some instances, sleep in the family bathtub. Probably such extreme forms of exploitation have largely disappeared with the return of somewhat easier times, but the fact remains that conditions are still far from equitable—hence the anxiety of numerous public-spirited women's groups to work out some solution which will take into account the rights on both sides.

Mrs. Scott is convinced that the chief betterment must come from a whole change of attitude on the part of the American housewife toward household workers. In the face of the very definite trend among household workers to organize for better working conditions, shorter hours and a more dignified, professional status, she feels the burden of proof is going to rest on employers, for the supplying of a degree of simple justice which has been generally lacking in the situation. There is a large number of employers who have been consistently friendly and considerate, but they have been too few in the aggregate.

Workers Organizing

Last summer in Cincinnati, the National Committee of Household Workers was formed by a Miss Fern Dunkin, herself a household worker, a Y. W. C. A. member and student for two summers in the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry. Among the definite objectives of the Committee was a 48 hour week, accident insurance, two weeks vacation with pay, and a wage rate comparable to that paid women in industries demanding equal skill and concentration. Mrs. Scott, commenting on this objective, says, "Every fair-minded woman will concede that there is nothing in it which she would not desire for herself, if she were the employee instead of the employer."

Once the term "hired girl" was a part of everyday language. It passed, and now the terms "servants" and "maids" are passing too. This implies a democratizing of household service which, unfortunately, has not been corroborated by the treatment afforded household helpers in many homes. But there is a growing readiness among right-thinking groups to see to the widespread recognition of the right of household employees to some individual life of their own, some time in which to enjoy it, and to develop those aspects of their own lives not represented in the work rendered for wages. Increasingly too it is being recognized that the national well-being is linked with the fundamental well-being of a million and a half women who are employed in household service.

For Better Type of Worker

"Professional and business women, as well as mothers at home," says Mrs. Scott, "know how greatly the comfort of their families is contributed to by the household employee. It is no longer a surprise that a better type of worker can be secured when she can have a room of her own outside her place of occupation—especially when her place of occupation is a home of limited income and limited living space. But the employer of a single worker cannot any longer expect the outside maid to come at 7:30 in the morning and remain until 8:30 in the evening.

"Happily many employers are learning that, to get the most in return for the expenditure of their household service dollar is to show their household employees true consideration. I heard recenty of a young married woman who is making a name for herself among her friends by giving informal beefsteak suppers in place of the dinners she used to give. She gives her suppers without the help of the maid. She broils the steak over the open fire in her living room, and the guests fetch the salad from the refrigerator. They all make merry, and then all clear away together, while the maid enjoys her well-earned hours of rest or recreation in her own way. Even the husband in the family no longer clamors, 'Well, where's the maid!' for he knows that she is getting that rest or recreation or both which makes her more valuable to the family at large during the regular working day than she would be in the 'after hours' of the beefsteak suppers.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Arrangement of Seventeen Chrysanthemums in a Wide-Mouthed Vase

Japanese Flower Arrangement

Sprays of Early Blossoms in This Way Are Lovely

By Alice Chauncey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The most cursory study of Japanese flower arrangements will show that behind the almost austere simplicity of the compositions lies an art for the study of which many schools have been founded.

Whilst Japan is the home of the art of flower decoration, it can be studied wherever trees and plants are available, and anyone fond of handling flowers will derive much satisfaction from gaining some understanding, however slight, of the fundamentals underlying the art.

The Japanese do not aim in their flower arrangements merely to bring beauty into their homes. Their studies have, for them, a spiritual significance, and are not lightly undertaken. The classes follow rules originally laid down by the masters of the art. While we of the West prize our blooms for size and profusion, the Japanese are primarily concerned with shape, line of stem, form and surface of leaf, and the distribution of buds and blossom. Their art is based on a presentation, conventionally expressed, of growth, consequently the composition is of an open character, in which branches, stems, leaves, flowers, and buds are all clearly displayed. Flowers must express their own appropriate season. Blooms out of season or forced are usually rejected. The growth of the flower is always kept in mind in a composition. For instance, the rules of suitability would be violated were a water plant treated in the same way as a land plant. Sharp distinction is made between land and water, mountain and forest plants. This, naturally necessitates a certain botanical and geographical knowledge.

The rhythmic, balanced simplicity of Japanese flower composition, is attained by faithfully following certain rules. First, there is the Triple arrangement, probably the original model for all arrangements. The three lines of such compositions may be called Principal, Secondary, and Tertiary. The Principal line is the central and longest line of the design, and is made to form a double curve with the upper and lower extremities nearly vertical and in a continuous line. The Secondary line should be about half the first and the Tertiary line about one quarter of the length of the Principal. These subsidiary lines are arranged on different sides of the Principal in graceful double curves of varied character. Generally speaking the Secondary line has a more vertical and the Tertiary line a more lateral tendency, the former being on the outside of the curve formed by the Principal, the latter balancing on its hollow side.

Five-Lined Composition

To form a five-lined composition two additional lines are introduced between the three named. One springs between the Principal and the Secondary and is called the Support, and the one between the Principal and Tertiary, is the sub-Principal. The paths taken by these additional lines may be seen in the diagram.

To give these directions to plants, the first and most important step is to select suitable material, then to bend and twist them, clipping off defective and unwanted parts.

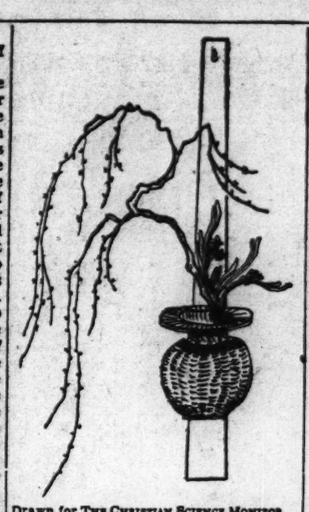
Certain features are inadmissible according to rules laid down for flower arrangement, such as to have two branches of the same length parallel to each other. Also flowers must not be hidden by leaves, or be arranged in regular "steps." There must not be an even number of large flowers in a composition, nor must a light flower be sandwiched between two dark ones. Twigs must not branch off exactly opposite to each one, nor must branches cross and leave window-shaped openings.

Many are the rules that apply to vases and bowls. The type of vase largely determines the selection of plant cuttings to be used in it. The choice may be varied but the ornate is never favored. The Japanese use wide-mouthed vessels, so as to expose as large a water surface as possible to the air. This helps to keep the water fresh. As much water as possible should be allowed to show, for the water represents the soil from which the arrangement springs. Much of this type of symbolism is expressed in Japanese flower arrangements, for an idea always underlies their compositions. Square, oval and round dishes are also used in which the flowers are attached by various devices, sometimes a heap of pebbles is carefully disposed, or different types of fasteners are used. These are sometimes ornate and often of bronze.

Simplicity of Setting

The almost austere simplicity of Japanese flower arrangements demands that the composition be given an isolated position in the room. In a Japanese house a flower design will stand in an ornamental alcove, called the Toko-no-ma, which is furnished with a raised floor of some rare or lacquered wood. One or more pictures may be exhibited upon the back wall of the recess. In this case the flower bowl is placed on the dais below and in front of the pictures. Here it is important that the flowers do not clash with the pictures in pictorial arrangement or as regards position line, subject or sentiment. The two must combine to form a harmonious decorative composition.

It will be appreciated that these remarks are only an approach, a very distinct one, to a subject which has been an active influence in the lives of the Japanese people for over 1200 years. Foreign as it is to our Western notions, the Japanese art of flower arrangement is none the less worthy of study by those interested in flower design.

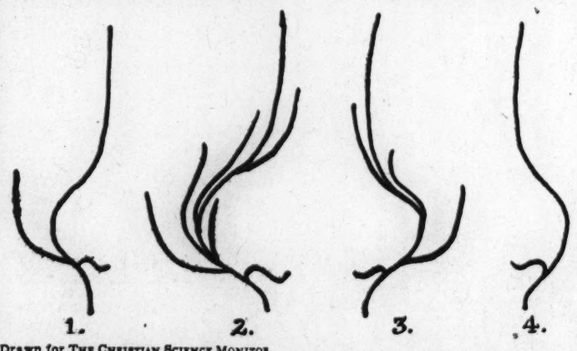


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Arrangement of Willow Branches and Narcissus in a Hanging Flower Basket on a Pillar Tablet

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Composition Using Japonica in a Sand-Basin. The Stones Are Intended to Give the Idea of a Natural View by the River



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Depicting Lineal Arrangements of Flower Stems. From Left to Right in Three, Seven, Five, and Two Designs, Respectively

Kitchen Kinks

Double Flour Sifter

An ordinary flour sifter and two large pieces of wax paper make a good substitute for a double flour sifter. Sift flour onto one piece of wax paper. Pour flour from wax paper back into sifter and sift onto the other piece of wax paper.

(Mrs.) O. D., Indiana.

Sewing Up a Fowl

Instead of sewing a fowl, I slit holes on either side, insert toothpicks, and then lace string across as one would do when lacing a man's shoe, bring string over legs securely around back and tie. When roasted, I remove toothpicks and the string falls off.

(Mrs.) T. H. M., Washington

Bread Wrappers

I save my bread wrappers as they are excellent for keeping the stove in good condition. I wipe off the top of the stove while it is still hot with one of these wrappers. The wax on the paper melts and leaves a nice finish. (Mrs.) N. W. W., Arkansas

Paint Stains

I use hot vinegar to remove paint stains from windows—rubbing over afterwards with newspaper.

(Mrs.) F. P., England.

Raising Dahlias From Seed

Gardening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Collins, Colo.

This season recalls a gardening adventure of some years ago, for it was about this time of the year when it was begun. Every year something new in gardening must be tried, and this time it was growing dahlias from seed. Dahlias from tubers grow to perfection here, and if they could be grown from seed new varieties could be obtained at little cost.

The catalog of reliable seedsmen offered the seeds from fifteen cents a packet to twenty-five seeds for a dollar, selected seeds of the most desirable varieties. As this was an experiment the less expensive ones were purchased. The seed-bed was prepared by placing the proper mixture of leafmold and good garden soil in a large pan two inches deep with dividers from egg crates separating it into two inch squares. Into each of these squares was pushed a dahlia seed. It was watered, carried into the sunshine and back again every day, with eager watching for sprouts.

The first white knuckle to push itself above ground was greeted with joy and promptly named The Little Eohippus. It was followed by others and soon each square of soil held its tiny plant.

When May was come, and warmer nights, the seedlings were carefully removed to the garden where they would have plenty of sunlight and properly enriched soil. Great care was used to remove the little blocks of soil with as little disturbance of roots as possible.

The plants throve and grew to four and five feet in height and many bloomed. The Little Eohippus proved to be a pleasing pale lavender of the pompon variety. As these were inexpensive seeds the flowers were ordinary, comparing in no way to the named varieties on the other side of the garden. But the thrifty plants made a pleasing hedge and proved beyond doubt that the plan was worth trying with the best seed obtainable.

Old Favorite in New Edition

"How to Grow Roses," by J. Horace McFarland and Robert Pyle (Macmillan, New York, $1), is an old favorite in a new edition. For those who grow roses, or even one rose bush, this book has long seemed to the writer an essential. Its middle name is Useful. Concise, practical advice, with a generous supply of clear diagrams and good color pictures, make it a fine little handbook for the garden-maker, and we take pleasure in calling your attention to it again. Many a time at a moment of need have we looked up in our own well-worn copy the diagrams and sketches on transplanting rose bushes, on pruning them, on covering them up for the winter.

A Friday Column

And So Philip Irons!

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Friday, a holiday, and a damp day. Eleven-year-old Philip at home. "Mom, what can I do? I'm tired reading. Anyway, I've finished 'Huckleberry Finn.'"

I was very busy, with hardly a moment to spare, yet there were many interesting things the child could do about the house. Then like a flash came the idea, which I voiced immediately, "How would you like to iron some flat pieces for me? Anderina couldn't come today. Fortunately, it's only a small ironing this week, and you've always wanted to iron real things."

"Gee, Mom, that's swell. Shall I start now?"

"Yes. The clothes need a little sprinkling on the dry spots, so be careful."

Off he went to the other end of the house and the peace of industry descended upon the place. I missed Anderina, not only her excellent ironing, but her little chat, which is never very much, but always refreshing. When she comes in by the kitchen door, she doesn't walk in, she simply tacks in, like a sloop. In fact, she always calls to mind a battered old sailing ship with some of the sails trimmed and the rest rather the worse for wear. At a moment's notice she could easily substitute on the radio for Tizzie Lish.

When I finished the work in hand, an hour or so later, the rain had ceased and a wan sun was trying to shine. I tiptoed through to the kitchen, to see how the new laundry maid was acquitting himself. He was leaning with his elbow on the ironing board, supporting his head, while the left hand moved the iron slowly, backwards and forward over a very wet, steaming, linen table runner.

I felt the clothes in the basket. All as wet as when they first came out of the washing machine, even the woolens!

"Why, Phil, you have been liberal with the sprinkler. You can't iron these wet things!"

"An' don't I know it. I've been ironing this thing for the last hour. I'm hot. I think I'll go outside and cool off. But it was fun sprinkling, and I loved to watch the sprays of water."

The clothes were soon out in the clean air, enjoying an unexpected dose of weak sunshine. When he was sufficiently cooled off, aided by some ice-cold pop, and had played with the cat awhile, eaten some cake, and scraped the saucepan in which the chocolate pudding had been made, he thought he might continue.

"Isn't the steam pretty, Mother, as it curls in front of the nose of the iron? And the little hissing noise the dampness makes when I turn it into steam. Listen!"

At this rate, the ironing would never be done, and I should be defeating my own aim, so I pointed out that a weekly ironing run along "Philip-lines" was not practical, and really never would do. A table napkin, just right for ironing, was used to demonstrate the best and quickest method, and that laying the corners neatly together, and ironing straight a curly edge, needed careful engineering. Also that discrimination, instead of extravagant indulgence of fancy, was a much preferred quality to possess when it came to housekeeping, or in fact, for any occasion. Lastly, I sank deep the shaft into his memory, that fortunate indeed is the man who can iron properly his own shirt in a pinch!

A. G. C.

A Friday Column

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She Kept a Difficult Promise

And Can Now Look Back to a Career Which Began Then

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dorothy Stewart's entire career as composer and concert artist in the United States has followed her refusal to take what looked like the best opportunity for advancement for herself in order to keep her promise to a young music student in Melbourne, Australia.

Miss Stewart at that time was traveling about her native Australia singing at the piano compositions written by others and nursing as her greatest ambition the idea of visiting New Zealand. Some one brought to her an 11-year-old boy who worked as a messenger to supplement his mother's earnings as keeper of a bakery shop. Miss Stewart thought that the boy showed great promise as a violinist. She worked with him, got engagements for him, helped him win a scholarship and then arranged a benefit performance in Melbourne Town Hall so that he might have sufficient money for his needs and be able to devote himself entirely to his musical education. Then came an offer to fulfill her own ambition, a concert tour in New Zealand. She tried to get others to take over the management of the benefit, but no one was willing. Miss Stewart believes that a promise once given never should be revoked. So she decided to stay in Australia.

Once again before the concert took place Miss Stewart was offered another tour of New Zealand for herself, but she was steadfast in her refusal. The concert brought in $1,000 for the use of the boy. And then came an unexpected third chance for Miss Stewart to go to New Zealand, this time under the management of a company which had Chautauqua tours in the United States.

And as a Result

If she had accepted either the first or the second offers to go to New Zealand, Miss Stewart might never have been in contact with the company which later brought her to the United States.

And there was still another by-product of keeping her promise. For one evening, rehearsing with the boy artist, a little new melody began to run through her thought. She asked him if he would play it and so the concert which launched his musical adventures also marked Miss Stewart's debut as a composer.

Since then Miss Stewart has had published a little book of her songs for children, has written a number of published songs, both lyrics and music, and is beginning to work for motion pictures.

Both in Australia and the United States she has followed several major rules of her own making. She never lets social affairs interfere with business, for she thinks that a reputation for reliability is tremendously important to an artist, as indeed it is to everyone. From being a pretty serious person she has definitely attempted to develop a sense of humor which serves her pretty well when she has to change trains at 3 o'clock in the morning and continue her journey on freight cars singing the next night as scheduled.

Kindly Feeling

And she has a great desire to help others, to take advantage of any opportunity to do a good turn to someone else, always feeling that the reward comes in doing a kind act, not in the actual return although that is pleasant in its inevitable sequence.

One of the results of this attitude is that Miss Stewart has friends all over the world who are equally ready to do her a good turn. One of them said a word which prompted her to apply to a Chicago radio station during one of her early United States tours and that very evening she was singing as a guest artist. Later in her tour she arrived in New York City at 6 o'clock one evening, walked into a hotel elevator, met a fellow artist from the antipodes, and at 11:30 o'clock was taking part in a radio program.

The clock has no message for Miss Stewart when she is working. She wrote her first song between 3 and 5 o'clock in the morning and often sits up all night transcribing compositions.

Had to Gain Self-Confidence

One thing she had to learn and that is faith in her own ability. Rather a difficult person by nature, she has had to school herself over and over again in the knowledge that if she hasn't faith in what she can do, she ought not to expect others to have faith in her.

Miss Stewart has spent most of her time in the United States since 1925 except for a two-year visit to Australia when she did considerable radio work. Now she has a rare position for a woman, representing in the United States four Australian houses, a theater company, a concert management, a music publisher, and a broadcasting company. She hunts talent to book in Australia and she buys new songs for use there. In her spare moments she does fashion articles for Australian newspapers.

Marjorie Shuler

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 695,830
1938 volume to date 49,977,170
1937 volume to date 119,181,166

Stock Market's Gains Canceled In Late Trading

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Feeble rallying gestures in today's stock market left most speculative quarters cold and early gains running to a point or so were generally converted into losses of as much in the closing hour.

Gains running to a point or so were achieved in the morning, but light profit selling later shaded the upturn substantially.

The President's comments at his press conference, reaffirming the objectives of the administration and stressing the importance of raising purchasing power, appeared to have no marked effect on the list either way.

In one of the slowest sessions for months, transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Business news offered little inspiration to buying forces and brokers said most traders were keeping operations at a minimum pending Washington developments and concrete signs a turn in the recessionary tide is near at hand.

Well ahead most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, St. Joseph Lead, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allis Chalmers, Oliver Farm, U. S. Rubber, Philip Morris and Union Carbide.

General Electric was resistant notwithstanding a cut in the dividend. Although the company showed a net of $2.21 a share for 1937 against $1.52 in 1936, it reported orders for the first month of 1938 were 36 per cent below the same time last year.

Bond Movements Mixed

Mixed movements prevailed today in the bond market.

Wide declines were made in various Baltimore & Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific and other rail liens. Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Rock Island 4s of '88, Erie 5s of '75, Lehigh Valley 4½s of '40, Southern Railway 4s of '56 showed slighter losses. Great Northern 4s of '46, Nickel Plate 5½s of '74, M-K-T 5s of '62 were on the upside.

United States Government obligations were irregular with losses predominating. Foreign governments moved both ways.

Among active domestic industrial issues, Goodyear 5s of '57 and Penn general 4½s of '65 were slightly ahead.

NEW YORK, March 4 —The curb market generally pushed ahead fractions to a point or more in quiet trading today.

Leaders in the advance included Aluminum Company, Mead Johnson, Pepperell, Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea, Pantepec Oil and United Shoe Machinery.

Utilities were also in small demand with fractional gains shown by American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power.

On the down side were Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Humble Oil and Newmont Mining.

International Steel Cartel to Organize World Export Trade

BRUSSELS (AP) — The International Steel Cartel has established a special committee in London with widespread powers to organize the world export market.

The action took place after a delegation of steel leaders which recently visited the United States made a report on "arrangements made with American exporting works."

Announcement of the new committee was carried in a communiqué issued after a secret session of the management and joint co-ordinating committees.

The communiqué also said prices would be maintained and severe penalties inflicted on producers and sellers violating obligations.

[Members of the cartel, which allocates export quotas to participating steel makers with a view to eliminating price cutting and competition in the export market, include Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

A British delegation spokesman said all groups reaffirmed their faith in complete discipline regarding export business, with maintenance of standard prices fixed for each export market.

They also backed a decision to punish "accredited merchants and intermediaries who have attempted to secure business at cut prices on the excuse that outside competition had to be met."

Foreign Exchange

12 noon, March 4

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today's	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$5.01⅞	$5.01⅞	$4.2397
Cables	5.01⅛	5.01⅛	$4.2397
France—franc	.0326¼	.0326	‡
Belgium—belga	.1698	.1697	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2322	‡
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4048	.4048	.4023
Holland—guilder	.5596	.5596	‡
Sweden—krona	.2585	.2585	.4537
Norway—krone	.2522	.2521	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2240	.2240	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.2367
Greece—drachma	.0092½	.0092½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0351½	.0351½	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0224	.0224	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1900	.7900	.3941
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0458	.0458	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0074½	.0074½	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0236	.0236	.0299
	South America		
Argentina—peso†	.2630	.2636	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0890	.0890	.3028
Chile—peso†	.0378	.0378	.3060
Peru—sol	.3450	.3450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.4800†	.4800†	1.7810
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2906	.2906	.4440
India—rupee	.3780	.3780	.4180
Java—florin	.5608	.5608	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3144	.3144	*
Shanghai—dol	.2976x	.2976x	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.5863½	.5887½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.00	.9998	1.0031

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper sale. xNominal.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40⅞	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
65	36	Acme Stl (4)	2	40	40	40	Feb 15
10⅝	8¼	Adams Exp (.80g)	5	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	20½	20¼	20¼	Feb 28
23	19⅛	Addressog (1.40)	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2	2	2	2	Mar 1
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	29	56	54¾	54¾	— ¾
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	
13⅝	10⅜	Alas Juneau (.60a)	10	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
1⅝	1⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅞	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	14	14	14	— ¾
17⅞	11⅛	Alleghany pf$30ww	9	15½	14½	14½	— ½
17⅛	12	Alleghany pf$40ww	4	14	14	14	— ¾
17⅛	13½	Alleghany pr pf	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
21¾	18⅛	Allegheny Steel	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
9⅞	7⅛	Allen Industries	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Mar 2
176⅛	154½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	168½	167	168½	+1½
9¾	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Mar 2
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
9⅜	6½	Allied Strs	6	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅜
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	47	48⅜	47	47	+ ¼
15¼	11⅜	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13	12⅞	13	
3⅜	2½	Amal Leather	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Mar 2
24	16	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Mar 1
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	2	67½	67	67	— ½
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	4	62	61	61	—1
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (½e)	4	15	14¾	15	
42½	30⅛	Am Bk Shoe (3.40g)	1	38	38	38	
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	88	87	87	
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Mar 3
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy (¼g)	5	24¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	44	44	44	
17⅝	12½	Am Ch & Cab (¾e)	5	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
104½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	Mar 2
8½	6	Am Colortype	1	7	7	7	— ½
13⅜	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Am Crystal S (⅛e)	1	14	14	14	
4¾	3⅜	Am Encaus Tiling	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Mar 3
6⅛	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19⅜	12	Am & F P $6 pf	10	18	18	18	Mar 2
25⅛	16⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	1	20	20	20	—3
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	1	3½	3½	3½	Mar 3
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¾
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	36	36	36	
2½	1⅝	Am Ice	6	2	2	2	
18	15½	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	18	18	18	Mar 2
7⅛	5¾	Am International	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	13	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅜
74½	58	Am Locom pf (7g)	1	64	61	64	Mar 2
14⅛	12⅜	Am M & Pdy (.20e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	3	4⅛	4	4	
38⅜	29	Am Metal (3g)	1	32½	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	11	5¼	5	5	
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k)	8	32¾	31¾	32½	+ ¼
33	22	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	7	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
14¼	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.80)	19	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	3	75¾	75½	75½	— ½
20⅛	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	11	11	11	— ¼
56¾	44¼	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	26	50	48⅞	48⅞	—1⅛
131	221	Am Sm&R pf (7)	5	122⅛	122¼	122¼	—2⅜
52	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51	51	51	—1
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¾e)	20	30⅜	28½	28½	—1½
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	28	27⅞	27⅞	Feb 28
113½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	112½	112½	112½	Mar 2
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1)	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅜
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	136⅜	135½	135½	+ ⅜
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	6	66	65	66	+1
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	16	68¾	67	68	+1¼
139⅝	138⅜	Am Tob pf (6)	3	139½	139½	139½	Mar 2
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
13½	8⅜	Am Wat Wks	13	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar 2
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	5	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ¾
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	11	7¼	7	7	
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan '7
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (¼e)	*93	33½	32	32	— ¾
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	39	39	39	
18	15⅛	Anchor Hk Gl(.60a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb 18
3½	3⅛	A P W Paper	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Mar 2
30¼	25¾	Arch-Daniel (⅛e)	1	27	27	27	Mar 1
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	Mar 2
6⅞	5⅜	Armour Ill	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
72	44	Arm Ill pr pf	13	44⅞	44	44	—1
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	8	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅝
7½	6⅛	Arnold Const (⅜e)	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Artloom Corp	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8⅝	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (7g)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Feb 26
72	60½	Atch T&SF (2g)	12	37¾	36	36¼	—1
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	12	62½	61¼	61½	—2
27⅜	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	4	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅜
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	2	7	7	7	Mar 3
14½	9	Atl G & W Ind pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 25
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	8	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	Mar 2
9⅞	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	40½	40½	40½	— ¼
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¾
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	Feb 28
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	3	4	4	4	
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	3	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	17½	Clark Equip	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Feb 26
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Feb 26
41	33½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	3	39⅛	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
15½	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
125	112	Coca-Cola (1½e)	1	122¾	122¾	122¼	— ¾
90	66	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	15	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	2	94	92¾	92¾	Mar 2
27⅝	20½	Coll & Alk (1½e)	3	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	2	16¾	15⅞	15½	— ⅛
22¼	17⅜	Colm Bdcst A (.60e)	6	18⅛	18	18	
21¼	17½	Colm Bdcst B (.60e)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Colum G&E (.45g)	17	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
79	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	Mar 2
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	14	14	14	Feb 26
33⅞	30	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅛
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	2¼
38¾	31½	Coml Credit (4)	8	36¼	35⅝	35¾	+ ¼
88	86	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	88	88	88	Feb 18
44¾	38	Coml Invest Tr (4)	5	43½	43	43	— ⅛
96¾	93	Com In T cv pf(4¼)	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅜
10	7¾	Coml Solvents (.60)	7	8	8	8	— ⅛
2	1⅜	Comwith & South	16	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
42¼	30	Com&South pf(1½k)	4	36⅛	36	36	— ½
27¾	22¾	Comwith Ed (1¾)	2	24	24	24	
7½	6	Conde Nast	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Mar 3
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (¼e)	3	22⅜	22½	22⅜	Mar 3
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	7½	7½	7½	Mar 3
19½	13¾	Consol Aircr (½g)	9	16½	16⅛	15⅝	— ½
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	31	22	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	6	92¾	91⅞	92¾	+ ⅜
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6¼	5½	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Mar 2
5¾	4½	Consol Laundries	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Mar 2
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	14	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
101⅛	101⅛	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Feb 21
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar 3
½	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Feb 10
86½	83⅝	Consum Pw pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	Mar 1
16⅜	12⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	7	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
16½	10¾	Cont Bak A	5	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cont Bak B	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 1
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (½e)	7	43½	43	43	
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	110	110	110	Mar 1
9⅝	7½	Cont Diam Fib	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Mar 2
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ¼
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
34⅜	27½	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	*16	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1⅜g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Mar 2
58½	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	15	65	64½	64¾	+ ⅛
186¼	164	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	164½	164	164	Feb 24
4¾	3¾	Coty Inc (.10g)	3	4½	4⅛	4¼	
29¼	19	Crane Co (1g)	25	28⅜	27⅛	27½	— ¾
98	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
25	21⅞	Cream of Wh (½e)	3	24	24	24	— ⅛
10½	8	Crosley Radio	6	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
39⅞	31½	Crown Cork&S(½e)	4	34	33⅝	34	
37	34½	Cro Ck pf ww (2¼)	8	34⅝	33⅜	33⅜	Feb 18
33¾	30	Cro Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	33	33	33	Feb 26
12¼	9½	Crown Zeller (½e)	6	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
72½	66	Crown Zeller pf (5)	4	72	72	72	Feb 25
44⅜	31⅜	Crucible Steel	12	37	35¼	35¼	— ⅞
94½	80	Crucible Stl pf(1¾k)	3	83	83	83	Feb 18
1¼	½	Cuba Co	1	½	½	½	
5⅝	4	Cuban-Am Sugar	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18½	15	Cudahy Pack	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	Mar 3
14¼	12½	Curtis Publishg	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
50¼	39	Curtis Pub pf (2k)	2	47	47	47	Mar 3
9⅜	4¾	Curtiss-Wright	9	4¾	4¼	4¼	
18⅜	13¾	Curtiss-Wr A (⅛g)	12	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
24¼	15½	Cutler Hammer	21	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ½

D

7	5¾	Davega Stores (¾)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Mar 2
15⅝	13⅜	Davega Strs pf (1¾)	1	15	15	15	Feb 17
9½	8¼	Davison Chem (.60g)	3	8¾	8½	8½	Mar 3
25¼	18¼	Deere & Co	59	24⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
25	21⅞	Deere&Co pf (1.40)	2	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
15½	12	Deisel-Wem-Gil (2g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¾
17⅞	13½	Del & Hudson	4	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	Mar 3
8½	6½	Del Lack & West	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
2⅛	1⅞	Den & Rio G W pf	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
108	89	Detroit Edison (2e)	1	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
26⅝	20¾	Diamond Mch (½e)	1	26	26	26	
36	31½	Dia Match pf (1½)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	6¼	Diam T Motor (1)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
16	12⅞	Distil Cp-Seag(⅜e)	15	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅜
74⅞	66	Dist Cp-S pf ww (5)	2	75	75	75	+1
17	15⅞	Dixie Vortex (1½)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb 10
22½	17⅝	Doehler Die Cs (2g)	2	20½	20½	20½	
60⅜	53¾	Dome Mines (2e)	6	56¾	56¼	56¾	+ ¼
8¾	6	Dominion Stores	8	7	6⅞	7	Mar 1
46¼	35	Douglas Aircraft	14	40⅞	39½	39½	—1
112	87⅞	Dow Chem (¾e)	4	108½	108	108	—2
22	19¼	Dresser Mfg A(1½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	Mar 3
12⅜	8¾	Dresser Mfg B	2	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ¼
⅜	⅛	Duluth So Sh & Atl	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar 1
⅝	⅛	Duluth S S & A pf	9	⅜	¼	¼	Feb 28
3½	2½	Dunhill Int	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 21
10	10	Duplan Silk (1)	5	10	10	10	Feb 3
123⅜	106	du Pont de N (¼e)	34	119¾	118	118	
135½	132	du Pont deb (6)	1	134	134	134	Feb 25
114	111	du Pont pf (4½)	1	114	114	114	Mar 3

E

7⅛	5	Eastern Roll Mills	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
167	140½	Eastman Kod(3½e)	1	154	154	154	— ½
21⅝	15½	Eaton Mfg (¼e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
4¼	3½	Eitingon Schild	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar 2
4	3½	El&Mus Ind (.19g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
21½	15⅝	El Auto Lite (¼e)	7	19¼	19	19	— ¼
10⅝	8	Elec Boat (.60g)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
13⅝	8½	El Power & Lt	38	10½	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
40	26	El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	33½	32	32	— ½
43	30	El Pow&Lt pf	13	38	37	37	—1
31	26	El Stor Bat (2)	2	30½	30¼	30½	
¾	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar 1
2⅞	1¾	Elk Horn C pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 23
22	17	El Paso N Gas (2a)	6	20½	20¼	20¼	
40¾	34⅞	Endicott-John (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Feb 9
6¼	3⅝	Eng Pub Service	11	4½	4	4½	— ⅛
38¾	29⅝	Gen Ry Sig (⅞e)	4	32¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
3	4¼	Gen Real & Util	3	1⅝	1½	1½	
19	15	Gen Real & Util pf	8	20½	19	20½	+1¾
28	15½	Gen Refract (2g)	7	24¼	24	24	— ¼
14	10⅝	Gen Thea Eq (1⅛g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
20	15½	Gen Time Inst (1)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Feb 28
14½	10⅛	Gen T & Rub (½g)	2	13	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅛
11½	9	Gillette Saf R (¼e)	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
61	55½	Gillette Saf R pf(5)	3	60	59¼	60	
9⅝	6⅞	Gimbel Bros	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
58	50	Gimbel Bros $6 pf(6)	1	55	55	55	+ ¼
27½	20¼	Glidden Co (2)	9	22½	22	22¼	
51½	38	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	38	38	38	
3¼	2⅛	Goebel (Adolph)	2	2½	2¼	2¼	Mar 2
3⅞	3	Goebel Brew (.20)	6	3½	3½	3½	
19⅞	13¾	Goodrich (B F)	6	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
67½	46½	Goodrich (BF)pf(5)	2	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ½
27	17¼	Goodyr T & R (⅛e)	39	22¾	21¾	21⅝	— ⅝
86	76	Goodyr T&R pf (5)	5	86	85½	85½	+ ¼
4⅞	3½	Goth Silk Hosiery	2	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
2	1¼	Graham-Paige Mot	18	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
1⅞	1¼	Granby Con Min	1	5	5	5	Mar 2
1⅞	1⅞	Grand Union	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
108	89	Grand Un pf (¾k)	1	92½	92½	92½	Mar 2
18⅝	13⅜	GraniteCitySt(1½g)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
27⅞	22¼	Grant (W T) (1.20e)	2	25½	25	25	— ¼
23	20	Grant (WT) pf (1)	3	22½	22¾	22½	Mar 3
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Commerce and Industry

Utility Holding Concerns Finding It Expedient to Register

Business and Finance

Pepper Finds No Hurt to Business In Federal Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—The things being said about the Government being "a monster which wants to devour everybody's business, regulate everyone's life, and keep every citizen in a state of nervous exhaustion by holding some sort of a club over his head," are "sheer politics," according to United States Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida.

"There is neither legislation nor administrative action in prospect in Washington to give cause for concern, much less for alarm, to anyone who is conducting business upon a plane which any jury in any courtroom in America would say is reasonably decent and honest," Mr. Pepper declared in an address at the Town Hall here last night, when he and Howard Bruce, Baltimore, Md., industrialist, discussed the business recession and the way out of it.

Mr. Pepper reviewed what critics of the Administration commonly regard as the causes retarding the forward movement of business in 1936 and 1937 and referred to The Christian Science Monitor symposium on methods of recovery.

Monitor Symposium

"No critic of the Government could have his say without denouncing the unbalanced national budget," he said. "It is interesting to note that in late 1937, of 996 economists to whom The Christian Science Monitor addressed the question, 'What should the Government do to improve the present situation?' only about one fifth of them placed balancing the budget on the list of steps the Government should take. The budget was in balance when we were hit by the biggest depression this country has ever seen. It seems only reasonable to assume, therefore, that if balancing the budget did not prevent a depression, balancing the budget in a time of depression will not assure recovery."

Fallacious, too, he held, was the assertion that the Administration's tax program was holding back recovery, recalling that both the undistributed profits tax and the capital gains tax were in force in 1936, when the volume of industrial plant and capital expenditure and general investment "were expanding," and during the first nine months of 1937, when it was maintained "at a level approximately that of the prosperous pre-depression year of 1928."

"Neither do these critics like to admit that the stock market advanced and broke with more disastrous effect in 1929, when the capital gains tax was below the present rate, than it has in 1938 under the existing scale," Mr. Pepper continued.

The Senator from Florida referred briefly to his bill now before the Senate to extend Reconstruction Finance Corporation credit up to $100,000 at low interest rates to small business, repayable over a period of five years, and urged that both big and little business be called "out of the kitchen" to see "whether or not their fingers have jam on them."

"Big Business Guilty"

"Let us start with the big business first—Master John Steel—and ask him whether or not it is a fact that despite great technological changes in the steel industry since 1929, steel prices generally have been raised 4 per cent above the 1929 low price . . .," he said. "Let's ask him if it isn't a fact that while he raised the wages of his labor 9 per cent, he increased at the same time the price of his commodity 21 per cent. . . .

"There are many of the big Johns and several little Jameses equally guilty."

Mr. Pepper held that ever since machinery came to be "the real producing agency of the world," there had been economic maladjustments, and after reviewing New Deal expenditures to make jobs for idle workers, declared the country was today again face to face with the simple question of how new jobs were to be made. "It doesn't matter whether the Government creates them or private enterprise creates them, but they must be made, or, in spite of every political nostrum and every business exertion, business conditions are going to remain bad," he declared.

"Business can help the situation itself by paying better wages and squeezing out at least some more jobs than they are now giving. . . ."

Mr. Bruce held that "over-towering" all things retarding business recovery was "that governmental powers in this country, with a vast public support, seem to be trying to create the impression that there is something sinister, something almost criminal, in the business that is successful in making a profit."

The very characteristics that have made this country, that have heretofore been held up as examples to the younger generation are made to appear undesirable . . . , he said.

"We have a federal debt of $38,000,000,000, which of itself would not be frightening. We have a tax burden that is stifling, especially to constructive enterprise. We have Government expenditure which is, and has for years been, far in excess of Government income. But worst of all, our Government does not seem to seriously consider reduction of expenditures, but tells us that if we live long enough to see our annual national income up to $100,000,000,000, we wont mind our expenditures. This is a beautiful goal, but we will never reach it unless the Government takes the brakes off business and lets up on punitive taxation.

Debt Figures Frightening

"What does frighten every thoughtful man is that we may run the debt up to some fabulous figure and, after mortgaging the next generation, we will be even further away from the desired goal.

"I am not a critic of the pump priming that has been done, I believe it accelerated our recovery. But there is a definite limit to its effectiveness. It is an expedient and . . . no substitute for private investment. . . .

"We are at a cross road. One path means more expenditures by the Government, more taxes, a further stifling of private initiative, and eventual collapse of credit, more and more control of our lives or approach to a form of government totally different from that under which we have lived, grown and prospered for 150 years. This means a leveling, and there never was a leveling that did not level downward.

"The other path means withdrawal of the Government from activities that tend to stifle private enterprise, abandonment of politics that tend to drive a wedge between different sections of our population, reduction of the crushing burden of taxation of productive industries—not a shifting the burden but by decreasing federal expenditures—and adoption of policies that would tend to stimulate private investment. If we follow this path we will gradually find our way back to a position of peaceful prosperity. . . ."

Planner

© Harris & Ewing

Donald R. Richberg
Former NRA Administrator

Economics Bureau To Assist Business Urged by Richberg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Establishment of a bureau of industrial economics in the Department of Commerce to encourage trade association activities is proposed by Donald R. Richberg, formerly national recovery administrator, to bring business and government into closer relationship.

"Our industrial system is now subject to a variety of badly organized, conflicting and to some extent, incompetent controls," Mr. Richberg told the drug, chemical and allied trades section of the New York Board of Trade in outlining his plan at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel here last night.

Adoption of the program would help establish industrial self-government in the United States, the one-time economic adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt asserted.

Haphazard Controls

"As an improvement upon haphazard and unreliable controls operating in our complex industrial system, would it not be helpful to have individual competitive decisions controlled at least in part by a common accurate knowledge of the factors that should influence any second decision?" he asked.

Mr. Richberg recalled that the fundamental weakness of the national recovery act had been the indifference or hostility of numerous large and small business men to controls over industry. Such an attitude, he held, was untenable in modern times. The ultimate need, he added, was intelligent regulation.

"With this ultimate objective in view, I have been urging as an immediate step forward the permanent establishment of a bureau of industrial economics in the Department of Commerce," he continued. "To make further progress in the same direction this bureau should be authorized to sanction and encourage trade association activities and co-operative efforts of business men to create more stable conditions of production and employment, which would add to the security of employment and investment and thus make possible increased volumes of production, better wages and lower prices.

Sees Fear Needless

"There should be no fear of such business co-operation when carried on openly under the eyes of public officials and private competitors. There should be no fear of open, public efforts to co-ordinate our productive power, our available human energy and our consuming power. And if by democratic processes we could gradually develop industrial self-government truly representative of the interests of all concerned, we would be simply following the example set by our forefathers when they established our political self-government. Indeed, at long last we would be completing and perpetuating their service to mankind."

Mr. Richberg held there was no basis for assuming that a continuous production and exchange of goods and services could be maintained in a highly industrialized economy without provision for some "integrating control" over millions of competing enterprises.

"If we are not afraid to put our democratic ideals to the final test, in order to maintain them, then we will not fear to trust ourselves, our business men and our wage earners, to counsel together, to plan together, to advance their common interests and the general welfare," he added.

"Only by such demonstrations of our confidence in ourselves and our collective powers of self-help can we expect to create a feeling of security and a forward movement which will endure. Only by such means can we expect to create and to sustain a responsible democracy."

Trek by Utilities to Register With SEC Seen Before May 1

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Followers of the utility shares are expecting a Supreme Court decision in a few weeks on the key Electric Bond & Share case in which the Securities and Exchange Commission is trying to force the company to register under Title I of the Utility Act of 1935.

As a decision favoring the government is expected, it is thought here that the remaining 56 per cent of the electric power holding companies of the country which have stubbornly stood out since Nov. 30, 1935, will have registered by the first of May. A 30-day spell is allowed the companies after the court decision, which is expected not later than April 1, as arguments were heard on Feb. 8 and 9.

A Gentlemen's Agreement

Gradually, however, more and more large companies have been giving up hope and registering, without even waiting for a final court decision. When the registration clause went into effect hardly a single large company took the SEC's proffered olive branch and registered. The industry thereby risked the chance that the full force of the law would be immediately invoked against it and it might be denied the use of the mails and other interstate communication.

So wide was the standout that general confusion might have resulted had not the SEC and Mr. Farley taken the law into their own hands by striking a gentlemen's agreement with the companies under which legal action would not be taken until the Supreme Court had spoken in the Bond & Share case, and the Post Office sent out a notice lest zealous local postmasters might apply the law on their own authority.

First break in the utilities' ranks came very soon with the registration of Middle West Corporation and of New England Power Associates. For a long time thereafter there were no registrations of importance; then North American Company and American Water Works came in last spring.

This winter a more numerous trek to Washington began. Stone & Webster distributed their holdings of Engineers' Public Service and Sierra Pacific Power Company to stockholders, thereby getting out of the picture. Engineers' Public Service shortly after registered, particular importance being attached in utility circles to its action because its president, Charles W. Kellogg, is also president of the Edison Electric Institute. Then came Columbia Gas & Electric in the middle of January, and last month United Light & Power and the Cities Service power subsidiaries.

Holding companies with about 44 per cent of the gross assets affected by the law have now registered. Leading standouts now are Bond & Share and Commonwealth & Southern, which announced two years ago that it would not register unless forced to do so. Consolidated Edison of New York, Niagara-Hudson Power, and Public Service of New Jersey are said to be exempt, since they operate in one state only.

Follows Long-Term Policy

The structure of Bond & Share follows the spirit of one of the two principal purposes of the act—simplicity. As Chairman Groesbeck said to stockholders on October 13 last:

". . . Since (EBS) first began to consolidate small properties into operating units of economic size and to group these . . . into holding companies, the policy has been and still is to reduce the companies in each group to the smallest number consistent with sound financing and as rapidly as is economically feasible and possible. This has been a long term policy, not one originated in recent years. . . . Since (1915) the . . . companies within the National Power & Light group have been reduced by approximately 100, most of this reduction . . . prior to 1932. In the American Power & Light group, since (1928) more than 60 companies have been eliminated and in the electric Power & Light group more than 70 companies. . . . The examples are illustrative. . . ."

On the other hand EBS directly violates the other main priniciple of the Act—geographic integration. It was created on the opposite principle, geographic diversification. A complete map of the United States is necessary to show all its properties, and the scattering began in 1905 when Bond & Share was organized by General Electric to facilitate the financing of power systems in sections of the country without the money.

Geographic Diversification

The idea was that it was better to group a power system in Montana with one in Florida, one dependent on copper and the other on grapefruit, for selling stability of earnings to preferred stock and debenture buyers in New York, than to build the financial structure on companies in Montana and Idaho both dependent on the copper business. Bond & Share operating subsidiaries are physically interconnected with neighbor power companies for engineering reasons but corporately connected with far distant companies for financial reasons.

"The problem of extending electric service . . . into the smaller communities . . . was a financial one. Small companies, formed to provide local service, were unable to finance the . . . equipment necessary. . . . The securities of the small operating companies, particularly the equity securities, could be sold only on onerous terms . . ." It was something akin to the currently fashionable problem of the small business man. So Bond & Share sold its preferred stock to eastern investors, and invested the money in small-town companies which then used the cash to buy General Electric equipment.

The later developments were merely a variation on this principle. The "upstream loans" from subsidiaries to top companies which received so much publicity in the voluminous reports of the Federal Trade Commission and the Congressional hearings preliminary to Administration forcing of the law through the Senate, were not found in Bond & Share nor are they typical of the holding company function. The holding companies even in the late twenties when the industry was coming of age raised most of the money invested in subsidiaries, plant and equipment, borrowing it on their own name from the public and then investing it in their subsidiaries not so able to win the investor's favor.

EBS a Minority Shareholder

In addition to the disassembling or unscrambling of this financial machinery which enforcement of the Utility Act will entail, many companies, including Bond & Share, will have to give up profitable servicing companies. As Bond & Share was built up into an efficient financing mechanism it turned out that small-town power companies were not only too small to raise their initial capital, but also too small to afford engineering management commensurate with the state of the art.

Ninety per cent of the population served by the system is in communities under 3000 people. They could not afford the staffs the big city companies could hire, just as unit banks cannot match the investment services of their big correspondent banks in New York. So Bond & Share set up a management and engineering company which sold this service cheaper than the little fellows could get it elsewhere but at a good profit to EBS. Now EBS gets its money from its subsidiaries by two channels—dividends on its stock, and profits on its engineering fees. But in future it will have to cut its fees to the bare cost level.

Presumably the lower fees will enable the subsidiaries to show more profit, which should result in more dividends, but EBS will only get a fraction of this as it now owns only 46 per cent of the common stock of American Power & Light, 23 per cent of American Gas & Electric, etc. It is a minority stockholder. So EBS chairman, Groesbeck, said last October, ". . . We do not see on what principle the minority stockholder can justly be required to furnish a service for the majority without compensation, as would result in our case. . . ."

Difficulty in Financing

In stripping down the holding companies (the Act permits only one intermediary between top company and the property) the SEC will have the same difficulty faced by the unit bankers in trying to get rid of the group bankers. In fact, the utility holding company and the group or chain bank system developed for roughly the same reasons. Branch banks cannot jump state lines and are forbidden in many states. But chain bankers charter a company which puts money into local banks and so controls them. The unit bankers want to reverse the process, but they don't know how to raise the local money necessary to buy out the outside chain banker's interest.

So in the present sad state of the investment market for everything but the highest grade securities (which certainly does not include the obligations of most holding company subsidiaries) it will be a tough job to replace the holding company as a financing instrument.

However, it may not be necessary. Mixed in the Utility Act with the requirements about geographic integration and financial simplification are enough clauses giving the SEC discretion so that a good lawyer could find law for permitting almost any of the present arrangements to stay put. The Commission accepted the American Water Works reorganization entire and expressed its belief in evolution, not revolution, in approving People's Light & Power reorganization. This may be why big companies are now hurrying to get under the law before forced. Everything depends on keeping in the good graces of the Commission, which, if offended, need only interpret the law strictly.

Hostility Grows To Savings Bank Life Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4—Proponents of savings bank life insurance fought an uphill campaign in the New York Legislature today as opposition from life insurance interests against Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's proposal to adopt the Massachusetts plan of low-cost protection in this State was brought into the open.

Members of both Houses have been deluged with letters and telegrams from all parts of the State, it was revealed, but the flood of protests was laid to efforts of organized groups who have vested interests at stake in the outcome of the bill rather than to popular opposition. One Senator said he had received 2000 such communications.

Comparing the campaign against savings bank issuance of life insurance policies to that which utility concerns conducted against the holding company bill, Senator Jacob H. Livingston (D), of Brooklyn, sponsor of the measure, declared that the Life Underwriters' Association had circularized insurance agencies in the metropolitan area with "canned" telegrams to be sent legislators.

Sees Undercover Campaign

"No one can object to the free expression of the people's opinion on legislative matters, but when an undercover campaign is conducted against worthwhile legislation, this is the time to expose it," he said.

The senator produced a mimeographed sheet upon which was printed in red ink the following message:

"Flash!

"Word from Albany indicates pressure from New York City and vicinity against savings bank life insurance bill is still not strong enough. Please have all your agents wire again, making sure every senator and assemblyman gets at least one telegram from your office regardless of constituency. They are weakening! Keep up the good work. Suggestions enclosed."

Signed by the committee on law and legislation of the Life Underwriters' Association, the bulletin offered insurance agents a choice of 16 prepared telegrams against the bill. Among them were:

"Keep savings banks for savings and life insurance companies for life insurance."

"Savings bank life insurance is no solution to the poor man's problems."

"The plan to put the savings banks into the life insurance business is social hysteria. Don't be influenced by it."

"Thousands of life insurance agents of this state will lose their means of earning a living unless the $1000 limit per person is placed in the savings bank life insurance bill."

Say Messages Inspired

"I think it is high time that this committee of the Life Underwriters' Association was exposed," Senator Livingston said. "Every man in this house should consider the Savings Bank Life Insurance bill on its merits alone. . . ."

The organized campaign against the bill was held to explain why scores of telegrams from widely separated points contained identical mistakes in fact or address. Fifty telegrams sent to Senator Livingston referred to him as chairman of the insurance committee, which he is not. Obviously, the Senator said, the messages were inspired, "for 50 persons were not likely to have the same brainstorm at the same time and to make the same mistake."

Nevertheless, the flood of telegrams was seen to be at least partially effective in turning legislators from a friendly attitude toward the Governor's program, and party leaders are finding it increasingly difficult to hold their men in line on one of the major pieces of legislation to be proposed at this session.

Governor Lehman is not expected to let the measure be defeated, however, and opposing interests are reported to anticipate a hard fight.

Legislator

Francis T. Maloney
United States Senator From Connecticut

Committee Approves Self-Regulation For Over Counter Mart

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation to set up a government-supervised system of "self-regulation" for over-the-counter dealers and brokers has won the approval of the Senate Banking Committee.

Introduced by Senator Maloney (D-Conn.), the bill would permit associations of over-the-counter dealers and brokers to register with the SEC and then enforce regulations upon their members.

The SEC then would enforce similar restrictions on dealers and brokers who remained outside the regulatory groups.

Over-the-counter dealers handle securities outside the regular exchanges. Exchanges are regulated by their own organizations and the SEC.

Commissioner George C. Mathews of the SEC said the Maloney Bill would "set up a system of co-operative regulation of the over-the-counter markets, through activities of voluntary associations of investment bankers, dealers and brokers doing business in those markets, under appropriate governmental supervision."

Chairman Wagner (D-N. Y.) of the Senate Committee said modifications made in the Maloney Bill had met all major objections and predicted Senate approval.

The bill exempts transactions in securities of the Federal Government, States, and other public subdivisions.

Witnesses said there were thousands of over-the-counter dealers scattered throughout the United States. The SEC has 6,766 registered now.

Exchange Members' Borrowings Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Collateral borrowings of New York Stock Exchange members at the end of February aggregated $579,011,814, a drop of $18,406,226 under the $597,148,040 at the end of January, the New York Stock Exchange announced. Member collateral borrowings at the end of February last year totaled $1,074,832,139.

Excess Reserves Lower Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said bank reserves declined slightly last week due principally to a month-end increase in money in circulation and a shifting of Treasury deposits from commercial banks to Federal Reserve banks.

Total reserves declined $25,000,000 to $2,563,000,000 and excess reserves, which are the banks' supply of lendable money, dropped $20,000,000 to $1,390,000,000.

Reversing a recent trend toward short-term securities, the Reserve banks last week sold $12,000,000 worth of Treasury bonds and bought $10,000,000 of Treasury notes and $2,000,000 in Treasury bills.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and in Treasury cash amounted to $1,191,000,000 on March 2, a decrease of $23,000,000 for the week.

Freight Carloadings Down 26.1 Per Cent From Like '37 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads has reported 511,930 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 26.

This was a decrease of 23,860 cars, or 4.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 180,463, or 26.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 315,630, or 38.1 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Decr. from Last week	Decr. from Yr. ago
Miscellaneous freight	195,930	7,397	88,334
Less-than-carlot merchandise	134,958	11,966	18,306
Coal	101,613	1,068	57,803
Grain and grain prod.	30,215	1,559	†2,873
Livestock	11,455	†277	†464
Forest products	29,800	531	8,665
Ore	6,818	1,342	3,888
Coke	5,141	274	6,804

†Increase.

Johns-Manville Net Profit Up in 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Johns-Manville Corporation, manufacturers of building materials with national production and distribution facilities, has reported net profit for 1937 of $5,451,843 after charges and federal taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $5.80 a share on 850,000 shares of common stock. This compared with 1936 profit of $4,373,707, or $5.13 a share on 750,000 common shares then outstanding.

Lewis H. Browné, president, in a letter to stockholders, stated: "Net sales of the corporation for 1937 totaled $60,173,392, an increase of $11,271,380 or 23 per cent over 1936." The increase in sales, Mr. Browne explained, "was almost entirely attributable to enlarged volume of actual shipments for the year."

"During 1937," Mr. Browne added, "$4,449,976 was expended for production facilities. Commitments authorized but not spent during the year amounted to $3,300,000."

Sheet & Tube Gets $12,500,000 Loan

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—President Frank Purnell announced Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. has borrowed $12,500,000 from New York banks, for two and three years, to provide additional working capital and to pay for improvements.

Mr. Purnell said a loan of $5,000,000 was paid off, leaving the company $7,500,000. Sheet & Tube last fall planned $30,000,000 convertible debentures but the stock market slump halted plans.

"The time for this permanent financing has not yet arrived," Mr. Purnell said. "It is as yet not possible to predict when it will be. The short term financing was done on favorable terms."

Adjudge Berry's Holdings 'Commercially Worthless'

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Marble holdings of U. S. Senator George L. Berry and associates in the TVA's Norris Dam area—valued by them at "more than $5,000,000"—have been adjudged by a three-member Federal Commission as "commercially worthless."

A report signed by the commissioners will be filed in U. S. District Court as a part of the TVA's suit to condemn the leases.

Members of the commission were Lenn G. Broughton, Jr., S. W. Duggan and Rush Strong.

Business Advisory Council To Meet in Idaho in April

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department's business advisory council of 56 prominent business leaders will meet at Sun Valley, Idaho, April 3 to 5.

Chairman W. A. Harriman said the western location for the session will enable eastern members to confer with western farm and business leaders en route to the meeting and at the site.

March Business Expected to Top February Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Estimates for March of the leading business indexes are in general higher than the seasonally low February figures, according to Standard Statistics. The service also finds business sentiment a shade better than at the beginning of February.

At Washington, continues the report, in sharp contrast to the attitude so widely publicized during the latter weeks of 1937, there has been a marked change within recent weeks in the government attitude toward business. Instead of the repeated attacks on business policies, on "big business" and on so-called "monopolies" which featured public utterances of federal officials two or three months ago, the recent trend has been strongly in the direction of encouraging a "normal" recovery.

Encouraging Signs

There are no definite plans, nor is any specific legislative program contemplated, to effectuate the price program announced by the President recently, but mild credit measures, plus a let-up in reform undertakings and an increase in federal spending, are looked to as the means of bringing about a gradual recovery in basic commodity prices, while not greatly raising the general price level.

Congress, in the meantime, is proceeding to the serious consideration of the tax and appropriation measures which, as and when they are enacted, should lend business definite encouragement.

Price problems still confront most industries, and almost no line is entirely free from labor problems of one sort or another. Nevertheless, cost adjustments are being made gradually, the inventory situation is also slowly improving, and there are at least faint indications of improving consumer demand in some lines.

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THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. Writer of "BIBLE NOTES" in the Christian Science Sentinel, BIBLE ARTICLES in The Christian Science Journal, and "BIBLE FACTS" in this paper, begins new Bible Lecture Courses: New York, Tues., Mar. 8th at 7:30; Thurs., Mar. 10th at 3:30; BROOKLYN, Tues., Mar. 8th at 3. JAMAICA, L. I., Fri., Mar. 11th at 8: SEAFORD, L. I., Mon., Mar. 14th at 8 Write 401 W. 118, N. Y. C. Phone University 4-6318 preferably 8-10 a. m.).

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME

The undersigned officers of the Elm Baptist Church, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts located in Boston, county of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of all of the members legally entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of, section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Emmanuel Baptist Church.

Frank G. Brookins, President.
Mary F. Hoskins, Treasurer.
Moses Landrum, Clerk or Secretary.
James W. Parris
Majority of Trustees.

RADIO SERVICE

ALFRED B. STARR
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REAL ESTATE

READING, Mass.—Farm for sale, 20 acres, 8-room house, remodeled, 2 baths, brooder house, 1½ miles Reading Station, price $4800. Tel. 1494, Fords Real Estate Agency.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Westland Ave.—3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35; 3 rooms, $47.50; 4 rooms, $55. Hemenway St., 1 room, free gas and refrig., $32.50; 2 rooms, free gas and refrig., $42.50. Apply 78 Westland Ave., or call Kenmore 8335. Auto service.

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47 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver. Call ASP. 3313. Garage ASP. 4830

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
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DRESSMAKER—Experienced fitter, remodeling formerly with best New York houses. Mustoe, 1114 Washington Ave., Pelham Manor N. Y. PElham 1708-W.

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77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

COAT RACKS, TABLES, and CHAIRS, to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PROFITABLE spare time work for women; old established company offers Monitor readers special opportunity for quick income and financial independence; take orders for Janalene Dresses, Lingerie, direct from factory to wearer; unusual values; advance styles; liberal commissions; chance to get own dresses free; sample outfit furnished; write fully. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 689, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER, with international experience in gardening; fine references; will go anywhere. H. I. 1318 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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INTELLIGENT conscientious young man would welcome any opportunity to prove self; desires place in advertising or publishing house. Leo J. Ullmann, 1921-23 Drive, Long Island City, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, U. of Penna, Whorton School Graduate, desires position; now employed in responsible position; experienced in office and sales management; capable and efficient; desires position with future; will locate anywhere. Write Box L-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN—Desires position as chauffeur-handyman; reliable, sober, experienced, mechanically enclined; best of references. Jesse Walker, 53 Nichols Ct., Chelsea, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AVAILABLE — Competent Burrows Moon-Hopkins operator; excellent references; eight years previous experience. Marx, 622 West 141st St., N. Y. C. (Apt. 2-D).

COOK, good references, wishes position; salary $80-$85 a month. Write Box H-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. Writer of "BIBLE NOTES" in the Christian Science Sentinel, BIBLE ARTICLES in The Christian Science Journal, and "BIBLE FACTS" in this paper, begins new Bible Lecture Courses: New York, Tues., Mar. 8th at 7:30; Thurs., Mar. 10th at 3:30; BROOKLYN, Tues., Mar. 8th at 3. JAMAICA, L. I., Fri., Mar. 11th at 8: SEAFORD, L. I., Mon., Mar. 14th at 8 Write 401 W. 118, N. Y. C. Phone University 4-6318 preferably 8-10 a. m.).

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! F. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4403. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

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AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring, wood and metal. Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127 We go anywhere.

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COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
OLDS OBILE

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3¼s '41	107.22	107.22	107.22
2 3¼s '47-43	108.29	108.29	108.29
10 3¼s '46-43	108.15	108.15	108.15
1 4s '54-44	113.12	113.12	113.12
16 2½s '45	103.26	103.23	103.26
2 3¼s '54-46	111.27	111.25	111.25
1 3s '48-46	106.7	106.7	106.7
18 3½s '49-46	107	106.31	107
6 4¼s '52-47	117.27	117.22	117.27
21 3¼s '51-48	102.26	102.26	102.26
2 3¼s '52-49	106.23	106.23	106.23
50 3½s '52-49	106.12	106.11	106.12
15 3¼s '54-51	101.30	101.30	101.30
4 3s '55-51	104.29	104.29	104.29
16 2¾s '67-55	102.25	102.24	102.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	104.14	104.14	104.14
5 3¼s '64-44	104.21	104.21	104.21

Home Owners' Loan

2 2¼s '44-42	102.5	102.5	102.5
15 3s '52-44	104.11	104.11	104.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100	100	100
2 Alleghany 5s '44	70¾	70	70¾
6 Alleghany 5s'50 st	36¼	36	36¼
7 Allegh Val 4s '42	106½	106	106
26 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105½	105	105½
3 Am & For P 5s 2030	56½	56½	56½
16 AmIGChem 5½s'49	104½	104¾	104½
11 Am T&T 5½s '43	1.3½	113¼	113¾
12 Am T&T 3¼s'66	101¾	101¼	101¾
2 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 A W W & E 6s '75	95¾	95¾	95¾
27 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Arm Del 4s '57	91½	91½	91½
3 Arm Del 4s '55	91½	91½	91½
2 AT&SF 4s '95	109¼	109¼	109¼
8AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	99½	99	99
22 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105	105	105
10 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	110	109¾	109¾
4 Atl & Birm 4s '33	22	22	22
10 A C Line 1st '4s '52	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 ACL cn 4s '52	70	70	70
6 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	28½	28¼	28¼
25 B & O rfg 5s '95	33½	32	32½
2 B & O 1st 5s '48	63	63	63
22 B & O rfg 5s '95	29¾	28	28
59 B & O 5s '96 F	28¾	27	27
5 B & O 5s 2000 D	27¾	27	27½
8 B & O cv 4½s '60	24¾	22¾	23¾
4 B & O 4s '48	59½	58	58
9 B & O 5s 'S W '50	40	38½	38½
1 B & O 4s T C '59	35¾	35¾	35¾
6 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	101½	101	101
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102½	102½	102½
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94¾	94¾	94¾
41 Beth Stl 3½s '52	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Big Sandy 4s '44	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Bost & Me 5s '67	43	43	43
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	41	41	41
20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	50	49½	49½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	66	66	66
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	118½	118½	118½
115 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113½	113½
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¾	114¾	114¾
10 Can Pac 5s '54	114¼	114¼	114¼
10 Can Pac 5s '54	101	101	101
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	101	101	101
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	95½	95¾	95½
33 Can Pac 4s perp	84¾	84¾	84¾
3 Caro C&O 6s '52	101¼	101½	101¼
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	105?	105⅜	105⅜
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	63	62¾	63
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	87½	87½	87½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	30	30	30
13 Certain-td 5½s '48	64	63½	64
1 Champ P&P 4¾s '50	104	104	104
1 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98½	98½	98½
1 Chi&Alton 3s '49	22	21½	21½
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	101½	101⅜	101½
23 CB&Q 4½s '77	94	93½	93½
13 CB&Q gen 4s '58	102½	101¾	101¾
11 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	105¼	105	105
25 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	101½	100¾	100¾
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 reg	99	99	99
14 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	14	14	14
6 Chic Gt West 4s 59	19½	19	19½
4 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	11½	11¼	11½
5 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¾	3¾	3¾
20 CM&SP gen 4s 89	29	28	28
18 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	19	18½	19
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10½	10½	10½
5 Chi&NW 3½s 87 st	15½	15½	15½
6 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 CRI&P 4s 88	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	8	8	8
1 CT Hte & SE rfg5s 60	57½	57½	57½
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	½85½	85½	85½
7 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	89¼	89	89
6 Childs Co 5s 43	63½	62	63½
3 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s 66	104⅜	104½	104½
6 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108¾	108¼	108¼
5 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	78	78	78
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	94	94	94
9 Clev Un Term 5s 73	87½	86½	86½
1 Col P & I 5s 43	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Col P & I 5s 70	60	60	60
1 Col & So 4½s 80	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
7 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	95¼	95	95
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	91½	91½	91½
3 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Com'l Cred 2¾s '43	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
1 Conwith Ed 5s '53	112	112	112
2 Conwith Ed 4½s '56	111½	111½	111½
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Conwith Ed 4s '81	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
5 Con Edis 3½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
20 Con Edis 2½s '56	102½	102½	102½
25 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	107	107
41 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¼	100	100¼
10 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103¼	103⅛	103¼
4 Crown Will 4s '51	104¾	104¼	104¼
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	48⅛	48	48¼
2 Det Ed 5s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Det Ed 4s '65	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
4 Det Ed 3½s '66	107	106¾	107
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108	108	108
6 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	101	100¾	101
44 Erie rfg 5s '67	14½	14	14½
8 Erie rfg 5s '75	14½	14	14⅝
9 Erie 7st 4s '96	51	51	51
4 Erie gen lien 4s '96	26¾	26½	26¾
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
3 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
7 Fed Lt&T 5s'42 st	93½	92⅜	93½
4 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
5 Fla E Cst 5s'74	6	5⅞	6
14 Gal H & H 5½s'38	95¼	95	95¼
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Gen Mot Accp 3¼s'51	103	103	103
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	51	50¾	50¾
15 Goodrich 4½s'56	97⅛	96	96
7 Goodrich 6s'45	90	90	90
14 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	103	102½	102½
1 Gt Nor 5s'73	95	95	95
2 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	87	87	87
7 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	106½	106½	106½
24 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	100¼	99¼	99¼
3 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	91¾	91⅝	91⅝
7 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	81	81	81
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	83	83	83
1 Gulf St Util 4s'56	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Gulf St Util 4½s'46	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101	101	101
20 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	19¼	18½	18½
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	53½	53¼	53¼
4 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	21	21	21
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s'53	39½	39½	39¾
1 Ill Cen 4s'55	45	45	45
13 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	36¼	36	36
10 Ind&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	39¾	39¾	39¾
10 Ill Steel 4½s'40	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105¾	105¼	105¾
7 Interb R Tr 7s '32	57¼	56	57¼
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	56	54¾	56
24 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	55¼	54	54½
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	79½	79½	79½
8 Int Hydro El 6s '44	68	67¼	68
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	50½	49¾	50½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	78½	78½	78½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	86½	86½	86½
30 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88	88	88
8 Int T&T 4½s '52	58½	58	58½
8 Int T&T 5s '55	62⅜	62¼	62¼
9 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	28¼	28¼	28¼
6 K C South 5s '50	63¾	63¼	63¾
35 K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Keith B P 6s '46	85	85	85
2 Kopper Co 4s '61	103	103	103
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61	59¾	60
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60	60	60
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	88	88	88
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30½	30⅛	30½
4 Leh Val N Y 4½s '40	48	48	48
5 Leigh Val 5s 2003	30¼	30	30
10 Leh Val 4s 2003	23½	23⅜	23⅜
3 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	50¾	50¼	50¼
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	129¾	129¾	129¾
9 Loew's 3½s '46	98½	98½	98½
1 Long Isl gen 4s '38	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	87	87	87
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128½	128½	128½
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	118	118	118
3 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Lou & Nash 5s 2003	98	98	98
5 Lou & N 1st 4s 2003	87½	87½	87½
5 Lou & N St Jt M 4s '52	80	80	80
5 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	104	104	104
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	28½	28½	28½
8 McKee & Rob 5½s '50	100¼	100	100
9 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	100	100	100
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	109	109	109
1 Met W S E Chi 4s '38	6½	6½	6½
14 Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	100⅞	100½	100¾
2 M & St L cn 5s '34 ct	6	6	6
4 MSP& SS Marie 6s '46	5¾	5½	5½
20 MSP & SS M 5½s '78	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	64½	64½	64½
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
12 Mo Pac 5½s '49	5¼	5	5
25 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23	23	23
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	21½	21½	21½
32 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	23¼	22¾	22¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	21½	21½	21½
28 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	23¼	22¾	23¼
4 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Mob & Ob 5s '38	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	13½	13½	13½
1 Mob & Ob 4s '38	70	70	70
5 Nassau El 4s '51	24	24	24
20 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	104¾	105
5 NtRRMex1½s'26asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 Nat RyMex 4s'77asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Nt RRMex 4s'51asd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 Natl Steel 4s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	107½	107	107½
13 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	92¾	91⅞	92⅛
18 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	92½	91¾	92½
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	33	33	33
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¾	63	63
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	57	57
1 NYC cn 4s '98	73¼	73⅛	73⅛
3 NYC 3¼s '52	74⅜	74	74⅜
7 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57	57	57
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	88¾	88⅝	88⅝
7 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	53½	52½	53½
24 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	48⅝	47	47
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	77	77	77
1 NY Conn 4s '1953	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 NY Dock Co 5s '38	56⅛	56	56⅛
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	104	104	104
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	20	20	20
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	9¾	9¾	9¾
16 NY Steam 5s '56	104½	104½	104½
6 NY Steam 5s '51	104¼	104	104¼
5 NY elT 4½s '39	106	106	106
5 NY Tel 3¼s '67	106	106	106
2 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	5½	5½	5½
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	92¾	92¾	92¾
12 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103	102¾	103
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	101½	101½	101½
4 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	99¾	99⅝	99¾
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	80½	80	80
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	72½	72½	72½
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	59¾	58⅞	58⅞
2 Ogden & L Cha 4s'48	11	11	11
16 Ohio Ed 4s'65	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Ohio Ed 4s'67	102½	102½	102½
3 Okla G&E 3¾s'66	101¾	101¾	101½
17 Or.-Wash RR&N 4s'61	104¼	104	104¼
3 Otis Steel 4½s'62	72½	72½	72½
3 Pacif Cst 1st 5s'46	48	46	46
6 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	102⅜	102½	102⅛
5 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15 Pac Gas&El 5s'64	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	101	101	101
2 Para Bway 3s'55 ct	59	59	59
3 Penn Dix 6s'41 A	83	83	83
36 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	98¼	98	98
1 Pen Co 4s'63	96	96	96
19 Pen RR gen 5s'68	107¾	107½	107⅝
2 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	117½	117½	117½
17 Pen RR gen 4s'48	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
16 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89⅜	89¼	89¼
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	98½	98½	98½
1 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
3 Pen RR 4s'48	111¼	111	111
14 Pen RR 3¼s'52	84	83⅝	84
15 Pere Marq 5s'56	72½	72¼	72¼
2 Pere Marq 4½s'60	63¼	63	63¼
22 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	107	106⅞	107
10 PhilBal&W 4½s'77 C	108	108	108
4 Phila Co 5s'67	89	89	89
2 Phil Elec 3½s'67	106¾	106⅞	106⅞
2 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	57½	57½	57½
3 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	16¼	16¼	16¼
10 Philippine Ry 4s'37	19	18¾	19
10 Pillsbury F1 M 6s'43	108¼	108	108½
2 PCC & SL 5s'75 B	107	107	107
2 PCC & St L 4½s'77	100j	100	100
43 Pitt&WVa 4½s.'60C	43	43	43
19 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14	13¾	13¾
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
2 Readg 4½s '97 B	86	86	86
6 Republic Steel 5½s '54	105½	105⅜	105½
1 Republic Steel 4½s'61	83	83	83
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	83	83	83
4 Republic Steel 4½s'50	113	113	113
22 Revere Cop&Bd4½s'56	100⅛	100	100
15 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	17	16¾	16¾
55 Rock G&E 5s '62 E	109	109	109
1 RIIArk & La4½s'34	11	11	11
1 Rutland Can 4s '49	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Rutland Can 4s '49 st	10½	10½	10½
13 Safeway Strs 4s '47	101	100⅞	101
1 St J & G Is 4s '47	107¼	107¼	147¼
1 St L S F 4½s '78	12	12	12
6 St L S F 4s '50 A	12½	12½	12½
2 St L S F 5s '50 Ap	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Sante Fe R&P 5s '42	110½	110½	110½
1 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	7½	7½	7½
1 Sea A L aj 5s '49	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Shell Un 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
1 Simmons 4s '52	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	104	104	104
2 Sou Pac 4½s'68	55¼	54¾	54¾
11 So Pac 4½s'81	55	54⅞	54⅞
1 So Pac 4½s '69	55⅝	55¼	55⅝
5 So Pac rfg 4s'55	78	78	78
11 So Pac 3¾s'46	70	69½	69½
1 So Pac 4½s cnv'77	66⅛	65¾	66
19 So Pac SPTer 4s'50	100	99¾	99¾
6 South Ry 6½s '56	52	51¾	51¾
3 So Ry gen 6s'56	50¾	50	50
4 So Ry cn 5s '94	62½	62½	62½
4 South Ry gen 4s'56	41¾	40	40
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s'61	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6 Studebaker 6s cv '45	66½	66	66½
12 Swift & Co 3¾s'50	107¼	107	107
2 T RR A St L 5s'44	113½	113½	113½
1 T RR A St L 4s'53	105	105	105
5 Texark Ft Sm5½s'50	81	79	81
4 Tex Corp 3½s'51	106	106	106
4 Tex & Pist 5s 2000	113½	113½	113½
25 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	84	83¾	84
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80D	85	85	85
2 Third Ave 4s '60	30¾	30¾	30¾
6 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	108½	108½	108½
6 Un Pac 3½s '70	95	95	95
3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Unit Drug 5s '52	78½	76½	76½
33 U S Rub 5s '47	106½	106½	106½
6 Utah P & L 5s '44	84½	84½	84½
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	50½	50½	50½
3 Util P&L 5s '59	50	50	50
1 Wabash 5s '80 D	11	11	11
2 Wabash 5s '76 B	11	10½	11
4 Walworth 4s '55	71	70⅞	71
1 Warner Bros 6s '39	66	66	66
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	36½	36	36½
1 Wash Wat P 5s '39	105	105	105
19 Westch Lt 3½s '67	121¾	121¾	121¾
19 Westch Lt 3½s '67	101½	101½	101½
4 West Md 5s '52	88½	88½	88½
4 West Pac 5s '46 asd	19½	19½	19½
2 Western Un 5s '51	63	63¾	63
2 Western Un 5s '60	59⅞	⅞59	59⅞
1 Western Un 4½s'50	60	60	60
4 West Shore 4s 2361	66¾	66	66
14 W Va P&Pap 4½s'52	103½	103	103
3 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5 Youngst S & T 4s '61	98¾	98½	98½

Foreign Bonds

10 Antioquia 7s '45 B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Antioquia 7s '45 C	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	6¼	6¼	6¼
7 Antwerp 5s '58	99½	99½	99½
3 Argentine 4s '72 Peb	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
3 Argentine 4½s '71	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛
4 Australia 5s '55	106¼	106	106¼
1 Australia 5s '57	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Australia 4½s '56	101½	101½	101½
31 Austria 7s '57	81½	80	80
1 Bavaria 6½s '45	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 Belgium 7s '55	112½	112½	112½
4 Belgium 6½s '49	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Belgium 6s '55	107	107	107
1 Berl City El 6s '55	26½	26½	26½
2 Brazil 8s '41	19	19	19
5 Brazil 6½s 26-57	18	18	18
18 Brazil 6½s 27-57	18	17¼	17¼
1 Breda Ernes 7s '54	61	61	61
7 Buen A 4½s 4⅜s '77	61½	61	61
2 Buen A 4½s 4⅜s '75	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 Canada 5s '52	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
18 Canada 4s '60	109⅜	09½	109½
5 Canada 3s '67	97¼	97	97
1 Chile Mt Blk 6¾s '61	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Chile 7s '42	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chile 6s '60	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2 Chile 8s '61 Sept	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Chilean Gov. Ry 5s '51	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Col Agr Bank 6s '48	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
3 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	52½	52¼	52½
5 Cuba 5½s '45	75½	75½	75½
3 Czechoslovak 8s '51	91½	91	91
6 Czecho 8s '52	91½	91½	91½
4 Denmark 4½s '62	101⅛	101	101¼
10 GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	31½	31½	31½
6 GerGov 5½s '65	27¼	27¼	27¼
11 GtCnEIPJap6½s50	70	70	70
4 Greek 7s '64 Pt Pd	27½	27½	27½
1 Hung Mun 7½s 45	18	18	18
1 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
11 Japan 6½s 54	75¼	74¾	75
3 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	44¾	44½	44¾
1 Kreuger&T 5s 59 ct	30½	30½	30½
5 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
4 Mex 4s 1954 asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Minas Ger 6½s 59	9¼	9¼	9¼
11 N Sou Wales 5s 57	103½	103½	103½
3 Norway 4½s 56	106	106	106
11 Norway 4½s 65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Norway 4s 63	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Orient Dev 6s 53	60¼	60	60
2 Panama 5s 63A st asd	40½	40½	40½
5 Pernambuco 7s 47	8	7¾	7¾
10 Peru 7s 59	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5 Poland 6s '50	60½	60¼	60½
2 Poland 6s '40	65	64⅞	65
1 Prussia 6½s '51	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Rhine West 6s '53	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
7 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	8⅝	8½	8½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
9 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	12	12	12
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	57	57	57
1 Tokyo City 5½s '61	59½	58½	58½
2 Tokyo City 5s '52	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
10 Trondhjeim 5½s '57	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Tyrol Hy El P 7s '52	75	75	75
2 Uijgawa El P 7s 45	74½	74½	74½
4 UnSilWk6½s'51A	33½	32⅞	32⅞
16 Uruguay aj '79	48⅞	48½	48½
5 Yokohama 6s '61	63½	62½

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON (Continued)

LOWE BROS.
High Standard Paint For All Outdoor Painting
MELLOW GLOSS
Semi-Gloss for Interior Purposes
R. W. SHATTUCK & CO.
644 Mass. Avenue

WYMAN'S
SPECIAL
Sunday Chicken Dinners $1
430 MASS. AVE. Arl. 4915

BEVERLY

H. P. WOODBURY & SON
Fine Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Delivery in Beverly, Wenham and Hamilton.
123 Hale Street Tel. 1330

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Reasonable Prices Reliable Work
ARTHUR W. FITT
Jeweler
26 West St., Boston

Commercial and Social
STATIONERY
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Unusual Greeting Cards
LITTLE BUILDING STATIONERY SHOP
HELEN J. KEYES
89 BOYLSTON ST., 2nd Floor

Boston's Original
Harper Method
Shop
2 Park Sq., cor. Boylston St. BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. for Appointment Devonshire 7463
Shampooing, Manicuring Facial and Harper Permanent.

PACKING MOVING
DUNN
STORING SHIPPING
FIREPROOF STORAGE
48 Bromfield St. — HANcock 3080

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Aprons Towels
Tel. HIghlands 7330 — 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BRAINTREE

Braintree Service Station
H. C. MYERS, Mgr.
Stedman Ave. and Elm St.
SHELL
GOODYEAR TIRES
EXIDE BATTERIES
GAS, OILS, LUBRICATION Tel. Bra. 0863

SMITH MOTORS
11 VINTON AVENUE
BRAINTREE, MASS.
Sales and Service
Irving H. Smith, Prop. Tel. Bra. 1826

BROCKTON

Storey-Box
MAN TAILORED SUITS
16.75 up
PORTER'S
Women's and Misses' Apparel
Visit Our New
SHOE DEPARTMENT
227-229 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

Pilgrim Lunch and Food Shop
Home Cooking
For Sale Here
Telephone 671
38 West Elm St.

Fully Guaranteed
Spring Air Mattress
$29.50 * $39.50
Manufactured by Wells & Co., Boston
ATHERTON'S
41 Center Street, Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 A. M.-4:10 P. M., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive careful and skilful attention.
CALL
ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant, 274 Boylston St.

LADAS BROS. MARKET
280 Chiswick Rd. (Cor. Commonwealth Ave.)
Prompt Delivery—ALG. 12780 12760
High Grade Meats, Fruits
Vegetables and Groceries

Flowers
for every occasion
Telegraphed Anywhere
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
183 WASHINGTON STREET
Frederick G. Carreiro Francis G. Carreiro
Telephone Bea. 6000

BROOKLINE (Continued)

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus .....$ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
Sales and Service
First-Class Garage and Service for Your Car
S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
639 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill
LONgwood 0321—0322

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
Complete Service for Your Car on the Worcester Turnpike.
"One Block Above Benevolent Association" Longwood 8963

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M 9 A. M.-12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Spring Cleaning
Mattress and Box Spring Remaking
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Repairing—Reupholstering and Mattress Work
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO. 3344

Worsted-tex Suits for Men
$40
Harvard Cooperative Society
IN HARVARD SQUARE

Ford
See the New 1938 Ford Now On Display
1936 Ford Station Wagon $495
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Mass. Ave. Tro. 9460

George H. Stockwell
PRUDENCE CHOICE BEEF HASH
Groceries—Provisions
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

KIR. 0735

446 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Harden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 3806
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Brattle Square Florist
29 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 9839
Choose flowering plants as a colorful, fragrant gift.

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Quality and Service
30 Main Street Concord 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

The Best Place to Eat in Town
MARSHALL'S
550 HIGH STREET
Homelike Food
QUIET, COURTEOUS SERVICE
Luncheon Served from 11-2:30 P. M.
Evening Meal Served from 5-8 P. M.
Prices Ranging from 25c to 75c
Sunday Dinner from 12-2:30 P. M. 50c-75c

Frank L. Brown & Son
Painting and Decorating
Wallpapers
Tel. NEED. 0165-R or 0165-W
NEEDHAM, MASS.

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
Experienced in all phases of beauty culture
17 PRICHARD ST. TEL. 3830

FITCHBURG (Continued)

New Spode China Patterns are here from England.
We now control 20 Spode patterns.
Introductory sets of 18 from $17.32 up
RICE & CO.
P. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. *Stationers*

FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 436 for Prompt Delivery

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY, 1885 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

HAVERHILL

H. R. NOYES
DAIRY MILK—CREAM
1104 Broadway Tel. 6776-J

NEW YORK
CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Service - Satisfaction - Economy
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
General Launderers
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

MITCHELL'S SPORTSWEAR SHOP
Features
OLD COLONY CLUBSTERS
Skirts—Slip-ons—Boleros
5.95 3.95 4.50

HINGHAM

For Early Spring Variety
Try
A New Compact—or
A New Perfume Fragrance—or
A Gay Box of Candy—or
A Delicious Sundae—or
A Fountain Pen Which Pleases You!
DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
HING. 0360

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes
Meets all the needs of the feminine feet and fashionable desires. The moderate price will delight your budget.
$5.00 and $6.00
Napoleon Bail 168 High St.
Superior Shoe Repairing

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550

SANDELL'S MARKET
69 LINCOLN STREET Dial 4507
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
and Quality Merchandise

HOSIERY SPECIAL
Regularly $1.00 and $1.25 for 79c
Regularly 79c for 59c
Chiffon and service weight . . . all new shades . . . all lengths.
The LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

OVERCOATS
$14.75
Values to $22.50
Dunbar-Murray, Inc.
HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys.

LAWRENCE

Buy Your New
Spring Suit
Now—at
Cherry & Webb's
famous for its suit successes

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON CLEANSERS AND DYERS
Cleansing Relining Pressing
Suits Made to Order
1806 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0416

Try our
Haines Ce Brook Ice Cream
Bulk, Brick, Bulk Package—Golden Roll
Also Frozen Fancies
Delicious Colorful Desserts in Moulded Ice Cream on Order
"Ice Cream of the Better Kind"
THEATRE PHARMACY Inc.
1793 Massachusetts Avenue
Tel. Lex. 0064 Free Delivery

LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Grocery Department
One of the finest north of Boston
Staple and Fancy Groceries
PALMER STREET FLOOR

LOWELL (Continued)

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator .. It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

If you wear a "Half-Size" Dress, there's a Warner's
Le Gant foundation garment made especially for you!
$5
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Rule JEWELER LOWELL, MASS.
Musical Instruments
181 Central Street

LYNN

Introducing . . .
"The Business Girl"
Ringless Clear Chiffon Stockings
● Besides their good looks, these luxuriously clear ringless 4-thread chiffons have picot tops, garter run stops and extra heavy heels to take the wear.
By GORDON 79c Pr.
Irresistible New Shades
Look at Them . . . Feel Them
WEAR THEM
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE, UNION STREET

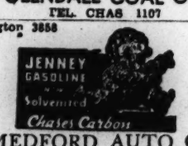
New Cotton Dresses for Spring
Border Prints, Stripes, Plains and Dots. Coat Dresses that button to the hem . . . Zipper Front Dresses with flare skirts . . . Surplice and bodice effects in colorful border prints. New as Spring! Fresh as a daisy! Sizes 14 to 20 and 36 to 52.
$1.00
Cotton Dress Shop—Second Floor
Goddard Bros.
Market Street Breakers 3737

Whyte's Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
"24 Hour Cleaning Service"
391 CHATHAM ST. BREAKERS 3590 3591
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Breakers 5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Breakers 1970

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 1107
Arlington 3858



MEDFORD AUTO CO.
27 Harvard Avenue West Medford

First National Bank
In Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
26 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097 R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work Range Repairs
49 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2866

New Method Laundry
STAR BUNDLE 17 lbs. $2.00
Everything, Including Shirts, Washed and Ironed
22 Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass.
TEL. STON. 0407

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
RENWICK ROAD, MELROSE HIGHLANDS
Phones: Melrose 0040 Crystal 1800

MELROSE (Continued)

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
Have you the proper foundation for your new spring outfit?
We carry a full line of corsets, hose, underwear and dresses.
523 MAIN STREET MEL. 2134

NEEDHAM

NEEDHAM SALES, Inc.
Sales *Service*
25 CHAPEL STREET
Need. 1610
See Our Specials During
NATIONAL USED CAR EXCHANGE WEEK
March 5th to 12th, 1938

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Paul E. Richwagen & Son, Inc.
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Assn.
Highland Ave. Need. 0652

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Avenue Need. 0810—1618

"Quality Before Price"
Brown's Market, Inc.
Quality Meats Sea Foods Fruits—Vegetables Groceries
957 Great Plain Avenue Needham 1850
FREE DELIVERY
Needham 1449

Road Service on Tires and Batteries
Valvoline Oil
ADAMS BROS., Inc.
26 PICKERING STREET

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
NEW BEDFORD
March Sale of Housewares
Is Now in Progress
DINNERWARE, GLASS, SILVER, KITCHENWARES
Star Store—Third Floor

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
New "World of Tomorrow" Dresses; inspired by the coming World's Fair. Scientifically sized to fit with a minimum of alteration. Exclusive with us . . . for you.

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

Sales Agent for
Toridheet Oil Burners
WILLIAM H. MUDGE
Plumbing—Heating
68 North St., New Bedford, Mass., Tel 7288
1043 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass. Tel 5566

J. E. Mirhaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

CHAS. E. UNWIN
Jeweler
Fine Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing also Reliable Gifts

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
at the Traffic Circle
Newburyport Turnpike

W. E. ATKINSON CO.
Coal—Coke—Oil
A fuel for every need
TEL. 4
NEWBURYPORT

100% WOOL
Skirt and Bolero Set
In all Spring Colors. Regular $4.97 value.... $2.97
BELL HOSIERY SHOP
23 PLEASANT STREET

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J 9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 6260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
Manufacturers of
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
SCREENS
861-865 Washington Street
New No. 4852

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Try Our 50c Week-End Specials
Ruane Flowers
77 WALNUT STREET
NEWTON NORTH 0600

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Lehigh—Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-3733

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

YOU'RE INVITED
to come in and inspect our
NEW SPRING SUITS AND TOPCOATS
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Evenings

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
COOPER AUTOMATIC STOKER
on Display at
644 BEACON ST., BOSTON
and at Our Office
COAL SERVICE CO.
GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUINCY (Continued)

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Restful Sleep
On Clean, Sterilized PILLOWS
Special prices now
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
PRES. 8000

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3698

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

RAWSON'S MARKET
Now located at 620 HANCOCK ST.
We Carry a Full Line of
HATCHET BRAND and OAK HILL CANNED GOODS
HEAVY STEER BEEF—*Choice cuts*
FREE DELIVERY PRE. 1280

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

BOWSER & CO.
Wakefield Square Tel. Cry. 1422
Ladies' Hose
SIZES 9-10½
Chiffon and service weight, 1938 shades.
PRICES 39c, 69c, 79c, 89c, $1.00

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M 10-12 A. M., 2-5 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Street
PHONE 3-4072

Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICAL GOODS
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Thermometers

MAISON WOODWORTH, INC.

A Beauty Salon Doing Work of the Better Class
313 Bridge Street 4-3751

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

WALTHAM

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 963 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WATERTOWN

PERRY'S SERVICE STATION
Atlantic Products
PERRY BALCH
21 North Beacon St. Mid. 3277
Watertown

STAR MARKET CO.
Swift's Premium Ham 37c
Pull or Shank half
Fresh Native Broilers 39c
Fresh daily, 2½ lbs. average
Free Delivery to Watertown, Belmont and Waverley
24 Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 7100

WELLESLEY

Greet this spring season with a Suit, Coat, Skirt or Tailored Dress made for you in our own work rooms.
LITVACK'S
for Cleaning or Tailoring Service Call Wellesley 2125 R or W
WELLESLEY 548 Washington St. WELLESLEY HILLS 19 Washington St.

MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
Wellesley Business Service
59 Central Street
Opp. Filene's Tel. Wel. 1045

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's
WELLESLEY HILLS
DELIVERY
LUNCHEON
Ice Creams and Candies
Our Own Make
WEL. 0165

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
4 Bartlett Road Ocean 1530
Face Rump to Roast—Western
Heavy Beef ..... 27c lb.
Fresh Pork to Roast (either end) .. 25c lb.
Fresh Creamery Butter ..... 34c lb.
Sugar—10 lb. bag 49c
Fresh Guinea Haddock ..... 10c lb.
Fancy Smelts ..... 2 lbs. 29c
Fresh Oysters ..... 39c pt.
Oranges for the Juice (Large 19c doz. Extra Large 31c doz.
Fancy White Celery ..... 10c bunch
Fancy Red Alaska Salmon .. 1 lb. tin 25c
Matchless Brand French Style Sardines ..... 2 cans 23c

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING
Only High Quality Work is done here.
Crystal Cleaning
We specialize in FURS. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us
69 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1123
We call and deliver

Shirley Hardware Co.
472 SHIRLEY STREET OCEAN 2050
Sale of "WEAR-EVER" Aluminum
4 piece Sauce Pan Set, Reg. $2.50 .... $1.98
New! Bungalow Cooker, Reg. $2.95 .... 2.49
Handy Size Sauce Pan, Reg. 45c ..... .37
O'Cedar Mop, Reg. $1.50 ..... .79
Old English Wax, Qt. ..... .79
Pyrex 10 inch Pie Plate ..... .39
R. C. A. Radios—Norge Refrigerators

W. T. GRANT CO.
Winthrop Center Ocean 1072
SILK STOCKINGS
"Isis" Brand Genuine CREPE Hosiery. Ringless. Full Fashioned. Three Thread Chiffon. Satisfaction Guaranteed. All of the newer shades at 79c a pair.
NON-WILT COLLAR SHIRTS
"Seamont" Brand in a large variety of patterns and colors. We give a new shirt if this garment fails to please. $1.00 each.

Pete Howatt Filling Station
ARTHUR F. VERNEY, Prop.
15 WOODSIDE AVE. OCEAN 2476
Ford
Atlas Tires and Tire Repairing. Complete lubrication service. Washing, Polishing, and Simonizing.
FORD SALES AND SERVICE

THE BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam St., Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

DE ROO'S
Electrical and Radio Shop
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0178
RCA
Albert L. De Roo, Prop.
Featuring Zenith, the Armchair Radio
Residential and Commercial Electrician
All Classes of Wiring, Repairing, etc.

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugéne Permanent Waving

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget
G. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 4-2181

Are You Interested?
New Spring Prints
Now Ready at
SLOCUM'S 476 MAIN STREET Second Floor
Worcester, Mass.

Gladden Every Day With Flowers
SUNNYSIDE
GREEN HOUSES
2 Boxford St.
Dial 2-4687

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required, from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . MCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY, Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos., 600 ft. up.—Grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 56/- to 63/-; illus. tariff. "W. V."

LONDON "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 48/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 139 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church, station, buses, post office, park. MRS. PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 14 Ardmore Road.

SOUTHSEA—Board, residence or bed and breakfast; close South Parade Pier; terms very moderate. Shelbourne House, St. Helens Park Crescent.

FLATS TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Unfurnished ground floor lady's house; 2 good rooms, kitchen scullery; gas electricity; central. 2) Albany Road.

BOURNEMOUTH, overlooking lovely Poole Harbour—Luxury Flats are available at Salterns Court; rents £125 p. a. inclusive; every up-to-date amenity; close to Tie-up for yachts. Managing Agents, Ash & Company, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth W.

BROMLEY, KENT—Flat to let, ground floor, self-contained, five living rooms, kitchen, bathroom; well appointed garden; rent £140 inclusive; near Christian Science church rail, 'buses; vacant 25th March. A. 151 Widmore Road.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SCHIEDMAYER semi-grand piano; three photogravures of paintings by Herbert Schmalz, artists proofs; "The Dictionary Historical and Critical" of Mr. Peter Bayle in 5 volumes. 1734. Apply 39 Roumania Crescent, Llandudno.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ESSEX — Freehold bungalow, on concrete; main water and gas, large garden and orchard; near buses 4 rooms, kitchenette, bath, outbuildings; £350. Box W-690, BCM/CSM, London.

FERNDOWN, nr. Bournemouth — Detached modern bungalow; lovely, quiet setting, hall, 2 rec., kitchen, 2 bed, bathroom, garage; price £975 freehold. Ash & Company, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

SUTTON, Surrey; five minutes station and shops—Modern detached house, sunny aspect; large lounge also dining room, four bedrooms, dressing room, lavatory basins; central heating; secluded garden, garage, perfect order; £2,475 freehold. Box W-974, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

ALDWICK, BOGNOR REGIS—5 bedrooms, bath, 2 reception, large hall and kitchen; electric, gas, main water; large garden, double garage. 25/- per week exclusive. Owner would sell. Apply: E. Lambeth, 44 Westgate, Chichester, Sussex.

WALES—To let unfurnished, 39 Roumania Crescent, Llandudno; compact house, 3 bed and 2 sitting rooms; garage.

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, DORSET, — Annuities, endowments. We are in touch with the best markets and offer qualified service. Williams & Venman, 6, Eastlake Parade, Ashley Rd. Tel. 1361.

LAND FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH — Overlooking Poole Harbour. Important main road site for Flats; plans passed for 18. Price £1850 freehold. Ash & Company, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL—Guests received, Sussex coast and country; easy access golf, tennis, town; moderate. Sunnyside, Cooden Sea Rd., Little Common.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Charming, quiet Guest House, near sea and Park; terms moderate. Misses Bentote, 30, Woodville Road.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT
Paying Guests. Terms 2½ gns.
Mrs. Dallas, Kelso, Linden Rd. 'Phone 420

WORTHING—"SUNNYCROFT" Guest House, St. George's Road. 2 doors from sea; every comfort Terms from 45/- Mrs Frogbrook

POST VACANT

BUCKS.—Wanted, maid to live in; plain cooking and household duties; comfortable home. Mrs. Lewis, Rookswood, Windsor Rd., Gerrards Cross.

POST WANTED

LADY as Companion Help; domesticated, willing to run house or flat; Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-981, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS

ELSIE SHAKESPEARE gives lessons in singing. For terms apply 53 Addiscombe Road, Croydon Tel. 2424.

MUSICAL TUITION—Piano, Violin, Viola, 'Cello, Singing. Enquiries to G. Frederick Bailey, L. R. A. M., Dalesmore, Hampden Rd., High Wycombe. Tel. 636.

PIANO and violin classes for children and adults; fees moderate. MISS WINIFRED AMOS, A.R.A.M., 25 Chatsworth Road, Croydon.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

PARIS
66 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel Anjou 20-67
BOSTON
One, Norway St. Tel Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
605 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg Tel. Victor 3703-3
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
SEATTLE
634 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3445
Westminster Tel. Whitehall 9691
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

Le Riche's Stores Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
Lushus *Quality Groceries and Provisions* TABLE JELLIES *at Lowest Prices*

Lovell & Co Telephone 461 1879
79 & 81 SMITH STREET, *Guernsey*
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

PRISCILLA'S
LIGHT LUNCHEONS and DAINTY TEAS
HOMEMADE
Pies, Cakes, Jams, etc.
15-17 Marina Court Tel. Bexhill 1707

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, *or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention* The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA (Continued)

K SHOE AGENCY
C. Wells & Sons
High Class Repairs
90 SACKVILLE ROAD Phone Bexhill 497

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

Exclusive Coats, Gowns and Millinery

Evelyn Davis.
PARIS HOUSE Tel. Bexhill 428

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
E. HARDING
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals.
Specialty —
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call.
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS *at the*
Beehive
The WAREHOUSE for ALL
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

Tel. Mid. 3901 *Specialize in Large and Small Fittings*
DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY
"SALLY"
23 Needless Alley
Seven Doors from Kardomah Cafe } NEW ST.

160 Moor St. 419 Moseley Rd.
Mid. 5720 Cal. 3955

We Telegraph Flowers
DALE
FOR CHOICE FLOWERS, FRUIT and ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNS

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1490
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers complete motoring services, Sales, Exchanges, Repairs, Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles, Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Rd., Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2965

For JAEGER AND OTHER
Standard Quality Wools
E. W. REES Ltd.
14 CITY ARCADE
291 Birchfield Road, Perry Barr
119 Holyhead Road, Handsworth

BOURNEMOUTH

Terraub's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
62 BOURNEMOUTH RD., PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
Tel. BOURNEMOUTH 959

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
PHONE 2741

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 WIMBORNE ROAD, MOORDOWN

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

At Your Service
BURTWELL BUTCHER BOURNEMOUTH
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Nr. Five Ways
Phone WINTON 2247

ASH & COMPANY
(Estate Agents) Ltd.
Director, Claude C. P. Rackett, F. V. I. Real Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers, Property Management
Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West
Tel.: Bournemouth 5066 (3 lines)

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

FURNISH at ALLEN'S
for Cash Prices or Deferred Terms
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2, or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% interest for this convenience. Ask for details.

L. F. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton Southbourne

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds, Wool in all shades.
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4357

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist, Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex.
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

For GOWNS, MILLINERY
Underwear. Hosiery, and General Drapery
Try
S. G. BASS
63 Quarrington Road
Horfield Telephone 44836

HENRY WALL
MEN'S WEAR *Specialist*
HATS, HOSIERY, TAILORING
Agent for AQUASCUTUM COATS
212 CHELTENHAM ROAD
and 163 GLOUCESTER ROAD

Marsh's
Ladies' Tailoring
86/92a Whiteladies Road, Clifton

Madame Elsa
40 Triangle West, Clifton.
Costumes, Day and Evening Gowns. Specialists in O. S. and W. X. Sizes.
TELEPHONE 23460

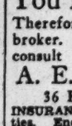
The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
MASSINGHAM 63 Queen's Rd. Bristol. 8.
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
= BOOKLET ON REQUEST

W. J. CLAYTON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Speciality
88 Queen's Road Tel: 25645 CLIFTON

For Good Used Cars
PASSEY MOTORS
Kellaway Ave., Bristol 7 Tel: 44036 (2 lines)
Stocking Agents for Riley, Studebaker, Morris, Austin, Wolseley, Hillman and Standard. Any Make Supplied.
Repairs by Skilled Mechanics

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
98A WHITELADIES ROAD CLIFTON BRISTOL

You Require Insurance
Therefore you need the services of a broker. It will cost you nothing to consult
A. E. GRIGG & COMPANY
36 Baldwin Street, Bristol, 1.
INSURANCE BROKERS since 1879. Annuities. Endowment, Employer's Liability, Fire, Motor, Marine, etc.


Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
422 GLOUCESTER ROAD (Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered.

GEORGE BATTEN
Grocer and Provision Merchant
ETLOE ROAD
Westbury Park. Tel.: 33744
Daily Deliveries to Westbury, Stoke Bishop, Redland, Clifton, Bishopston, Henleaze, Filton.
A TRIAL SOLICITED

MUNDY & CO.
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS *Specialists*
Tel. 24960

SCUTT'S
High Class Grocery and Provisions
(with personal service)
CHELTENHAM ROAD Ph. 45041
Van Delivery All Parts
SUPPORT THE PRIVATE TRADER

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

EAT SUNSHINE BREAD
WILLIS & SONS
The only firm in the City manufacturing Bread with this process.

This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom.
Phone 45978 for a sample to the
SUNSHINE BAKERY
388 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol.

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS
FASHIONS
SILKS
LINGERIE
LINENS
JOLLY & SON, Ltd.
BRISTOL

TAYLOR'S Ltd.
COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL
SPRING 1938
Linens for Loose Covers
Rosebank Novelties
New Nets for Curtains and Household Linens of High Reputation
Phone 20225

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
FOR YOUR *New Spring Outfits*
W. MORGAN (Bristol) Ltd.
Zetland Road Junction Bristol

BROMLEY

ALEX. TOSLAND & SON
Decorating and Painting Furnishing Specialists
BROMLEY, KENT
Telephone Ravensbourne 0216

PRIME SCOTCH BEEF
SOUTHDOWN MUTTON
Telephone Ravensbourne 3778 and 9
Lidstone Ltd
PURVEYORS OF MEAT 23 WIDMORE RD. BROMLEY, KENT, also at 12 Royal Parade CHISLEHURST, KENT. Tel. Chislehurst 110

URIDGE'S STORES
BROMLEY
SEVENOAKS
CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham & Penge
Phone Rav. 0502

SPRING CLEANING SERVICE
Second to none
PYRKES
Furnishings and Removals
123 High Street Bromley
RAVENSBOURNE 2601-2

CAMBERLEY

Williams BROS.
IRONMONGERS
Garden Requisites
Park St. Camberley Telephone 1001

HICKMOTT & CO.
(F. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers
Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

DRAKE & MOUNT LIMITED
Coal, Coke, Corn and Building Goods Merchants
Carriage Contractors.
Dog and Poultry Food Specialists.
High Street Head Office
Camberley Farnborough Bracknell, Berks.
Phone 250 Phone 98 Phone 149

CHELTENHAM

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe St. Tel. 2733

SHIRERS & LANCES LTD
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

THE COULSON AND CHIPSTEAD LAUNDRY
33 Chipstead Valley Rd., Coulsdon, Surrey
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDERERS
Shirt and Collar Dressers
HAND WORK A SPECIALITY
Collection and Delivery Quality with Service

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
(Proprs., W. W. Knights)
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1309
13 Old Lodge Lane, Purley
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities: Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Mosiery, Celanese, Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens.

ENGLAND

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT (Continued)

HIGH GRADE TAILORING
for Ladies and Gentlemen
JORDAN BROS.
139a North End
Croydon (First Floor)
Test the experience of three generations.

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Interior Painting and Decorating

ESHER

Emily FOR HATS
87 HIGH STREET
TEL. ESHER 357

EXETER

COLLINS
(Devon's Shrine of Fashion)
Look In and See Our New
SPRING and SUMMER MODELS
258 High Street, Exeter

W. J. TOUT
Coal and Coke Merchant
Bampfylde House, Exeter
Sole Agent Phurnod Smokeless Coals for use in Anthracite Stoves and Hot Water Boilers
PHONE 2916

COMFORTABLE SHOES
for every member of the family
WOODLEYS SHOES
259 High Street, Exeter
Opposite the General Post Office

L. G. WEBBER & SON
145 FORE STREET
EXETER

New and Second-hand Furniture
Antiques. Pianos. Storage. Removals.
H. G. M. DUNN
Eagle House 9, New North Rd., Exeter
invites inquiries relative to your INSURANCES
Bonus: Free Renewal Policies Issued
TELEPHONE NO. 54241-2

POLSLOE PARK STORES
(E. A. Stamp)
Grocer and Provision Merchant
Lushus TABLE JELLIES
Tel. Stamps Stores Phone 2034

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

PHONE 308

For The Elite Salons
Artistic Hairdressing
49 ROBERTSON STREET or entrance opposite G. P. O CAMBRIDGE ROAD

HESTON

MEAT Purchased from
B. Bosley & Sons
142 The Crossways
HESTON HOUNSLOW
Is the Best
Phone Hounslow 3184 Daily Deliveries

KINGSTON and SURBITON

T. Johnson & Sons
BUILDERS & DECORATORS
Repairs in all Branches
Elmbridge 2334 103 Brighton Road Surbiton

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• TUDOR RESTAURANT
• HAIRDRESSING
• THEATRE AND TRAVEL TICKETS
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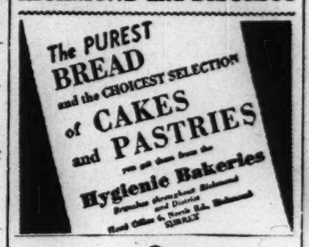

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Kimo Goes North

A Story for Children

Jenny had the strangest doll. Instead of being pink and white as most dolls are, he was yellow. Instead of having big blue eyes his eyes were small and black and set far apart in his flat little face. What is more his suit was made of fur. It covered him all over, his hands, his feet, his head, all over except for his flat little face.

Uncle Timothy had given him to Jenny. Uncle Timothy sometimes made strange gifts such as a pair of snowshoes to Aunt Lindy Jane who always stayed in when the snow came. Uncle Timothy had been to the frozen north and he liked it so well he was going back again soon now.

The strange little doll whose name was Kimo felt very strange indeed in the playroom and very hot because his fur suit was thick. Jenny had left him on the window-sill and he could look out and see the blue sky. He had been standing there three whole days and nights when a wee voice said shyly, "Hulloa, little yellow doll!"

Kimo turned and saw a pink and white doll with golden curls looking up at him from the playroom floor. He smiled, crinkling his yellow face. He began to talk with strange words which the pink and white doll couldn't understand but which meant, "I am an Eskimo doll. I come from the Far North. In winter I live in a hut of snow and ride on a dog sled. In the summer I live in a tent and paddle a canoe."

The pink and white doll stared with her big, blue eyes. She had never heard such strange words but somehow she knew that little Kimo was lonely in the playroom and that he wanted to go back to the Far North.

She told the other dolls about him and they believed he was lonely too. "What shall we do?" they asked each other. "All day he stands at the window looking at the blue sky." They sat in a circle shaking their curly heads and thinking very hard.

Suddenly the sailor doll who knew more about the great wide world than the others cried, "I've got it! We'll send him back to the Far North and make him happy!"

"But how?" the pink and white doll asked.

"Uncle Timothy will take him," the sailor doll answered. "I happen to know that very soon now Uncle Timothy is sailing on a great ship to the far north. Listen! We'll put Kimo in the big leather bag Uncle Timothy is carrying. We'll put Kimo away down in one corner of it. We'll put him there tonight."

"How clever you are," the pink and white doll said. "I should never have thought of that." (To tell the truth, she never thought of much of anything but sugar buns and fluffy ruffles.)

So, between them, they helped Kimo climb over the high side of the bag and drop down inside. He couldn't understand what they meant by doing this, but he seemed to know it was something nice and he smiled happily at them. Then he lay still in the bottom of the bag while Uncle Timothy put in his woolen socks, his woolen shirts, his fur mittens and a score of other things. He waited without making a sound while Uncle Timothy said good-by to little Jenny and the rest. He waited while the great ship sailed through the cold water to the Far North, days and days and days!

The dolls in the playroom waited too, wondering about Kimo. Sometimes they looked out of the window, wondering.

At last, after a long, long time, Uncle Timothy came back from the Far North, carrying his great leather bag. He pulled out his socks, he pulled out his shirts, pulled out his mittens, he pulled out a bit of paper, which he didn't know was there. But the dolls were watching, and that night when everyone was asleep they found it and read strange words, which somehow they know meant:

"Little dolls
Pink and white,
Kimo happy
Day and night."

He Hears

I prayed fo' a home—a plain-li'l home—
Jes' some li'l place I could call mah own.
An' I 'clare, it seemed out ob jes' nowhere
Came dis li'l ol' home, mah answered prayer!

Thankful? you say. Umm! Nobody know
How thankfulness in dis heart jes' glow.
I gives thanks fo' de home dat come unawares,
But I'se thankful mos' 'cause He heahs ma prayers.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A quotation on the subject of "Genius," along with the author's name forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"LMOPQR PR STU VMX AMOS PORVPXZSPUO ZOB OPOMSC-MPLDS VMX AMOS VMXRVP-XZSPUO."—*SDUEZR *Z. *MBPRUO.

Letter Changing

The Quincy (Mass.) reader's recent change of DRUM to DOLL in 7 moves has been cut to 3 by a Forest Hills (L. I.) reader—drum, doum, doul, doll. Today, the Quincy reader shares another: TIME to WEEK in 7 moves.

How Much Should House Rent For?

The yearly taxes on a house and lot, which cost $12,500, are $162. How much should the house rent for a month in order to clear 6 per cent on the investment?

Characters From Shakespeare's Plays

This list is shared by a Fennimore (Wis.) reader. Can you place each Shakespearean character in his or her proper play as indicated by the example checked?:

1	Horatio	King Lear	
2	Viola	As You Like It	
3	Petruchio	Hamlet	1
4	Rosalind	Merry Wives of Windsor	
5	Desdemona	Merchant of Venice	
6	Horatio	Twelfth Night	
7	Lysander	Romeo & Juliet	
8	Cordelia	Othello	
9	Falstaff	Taming of the Shrew	
10	Jessica	Midsummer Night's Dream	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Be Strong

Be strong!
We are not here to play, to dream to drift;
We have hard work to do, and loads to lift;
Shun not the struggle—face it; 'tis God's gift.

Be strong!
Say not, "The days are evil. Who's to blame?"
And fold the hands and acquiesce—oh, shame!
Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name.

Be strong!
It matters not how deep intrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day how long;
Faint not—fight on! Tomorrow comes the song.

—Maltbie D. Babcock

Peasants on the Island of Skyros, Greece

Native Crockery

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Emily O'Neil, Cambridge, Mass.
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Quotation for Today

"WHAT helped you over the great obstacles of life?" was asked a successful man. "The other obstacles," he replied.

Daily Anecdote

Short Speech

In these days of lengthy speeches in the United States Senate it is interesting to look back 30 years to two short but very telling speeches exchanged between two New England solons.

Said the senior Senator from Massachusetts: "No man in Vermont is allowed to vote unless he has made $2000 trading with Massachusetts people."

Up rose Senator Proctor of Vermont. "And we all vote," he stated calmly.

HOKE'S ANIMAL PRIMER

There are many kinds of Farmer
I would not like to be.
The kind I would not like to be most
Is a Snake Farmer.
If I had a Snake Farm
I would get rid of the Snakes;
I would close up their Houses;
I would send to the Government
And get paid
For not raising Snakes.

In Lighter Vein

What He's Paying For

A Kansas City man visited his creditor the other day and said. "Are you worried about whether I can meet my note next month?"

"Yes, I am," confessed the creditor.

"Good," said the client. "That's what I'm paying you six per cent for."—Montreal Star.

Would Like to Eat Here

A colored preacher who had only a small share of this world's goods, and whose salary was not forthcoming on several occasions, finally spoke to his morning congregation thus:

"Bredern and sistern: things is not as they should be. You must not 'spect that Ah can preach on earth an' bo'd in heben!"

Comparatively Modern

Phillips Brooks was dining at the house of a friend when he noticed the very small but dignified daughter of the house trying to take care of a very large fork.

His eyes twinkling with mischief, he said kindly, "Why don't you give up the fork, my dear, and use your fingers? You know, fingers were made before forks."

At once came the swift reply: "Mine weren't."

Richard the 509th

The boy was pondering a theatrical poster: "I know about Richard III, but this RICHARD DIX is a new one to me."

Not Unmarried

"Are you unmarried?" inquired the census-taker.

"Oh, dear, no," answered the lady, blushing to the roots of her hair. "I've never even been married!"—Epworth Herald.

One Wish He Can Count On

The vicar was appealing to members of his congregation to supply refreshments for the church social.

"And now, please remember," he ended, "what we want are not abstract promises, but concrete cakes."—Pasadena Post.

Preparation

The bright young thing came into the room and smiled at her mother.

"Mother," she said, "I must have some money for a new dress. Will you ask daddy for it?"

"Ask him yourself, dear," was mother's reply. "You are getting married in a month's time and you must have some practice."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: It isn't hard to live on a small salary if you don't spend too much trying to keep it a secret.

Los Angeles Times: The man who has time to meddle in the affairs of other people has no prominent affairs of his own.

June Provines in Chicago Tribune: A woman shopping for a globe map looked at all sizes. Finally she turned to the salesman. "These small globes are so hard to study—haven't you one with less ocean and more land?" she asked.

Brandon Sun: The bride looks stunning, the bridegroom looks stunned.

Milwaukee Journal: For the desert nomad, now being harangued by British and Italian broadcasts in Arabic, we can only suggest the two-humped camel, with a radio on each.

Birmingham Age-Herald: Just when England has made considerable progress in solving its housing problem, the United States decides to send it an Ambassador with a wife and nine children.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Millinery March

The men form a line of march proceeding through the place where the ladies' hats have been laid on a table. Each man selects a hat, places it on his head at the most becoming angle, and goes back to the marching procession, which wends its way back to the ladies.

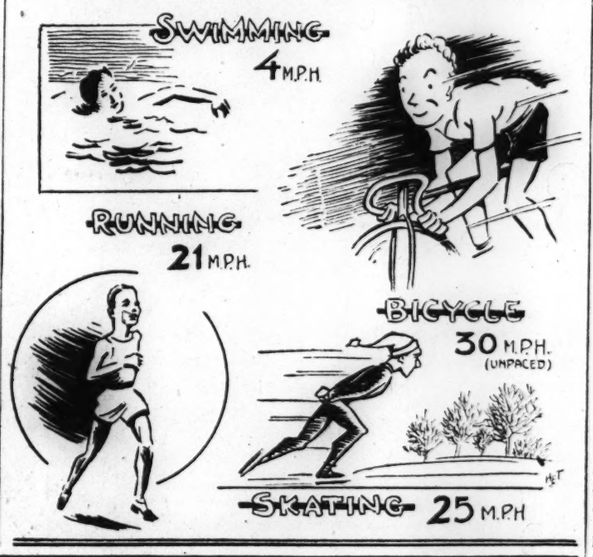
The women then hunt their hats, and each takes the man under her particular hat as her partner for dinner.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

Boarders

The people who always live in houses, and sleep on beds, and walk on pavements, and buy their food from butchers and bakers and grocers, are not the most blessed inhabitants of this wide and various earth. The circumstances of their existence are too mathematical and secure for perfect contentment. They live at second or third hand. They are boarders in the world. Everything is done for them by somebody else.—Henry van Dyke.

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.



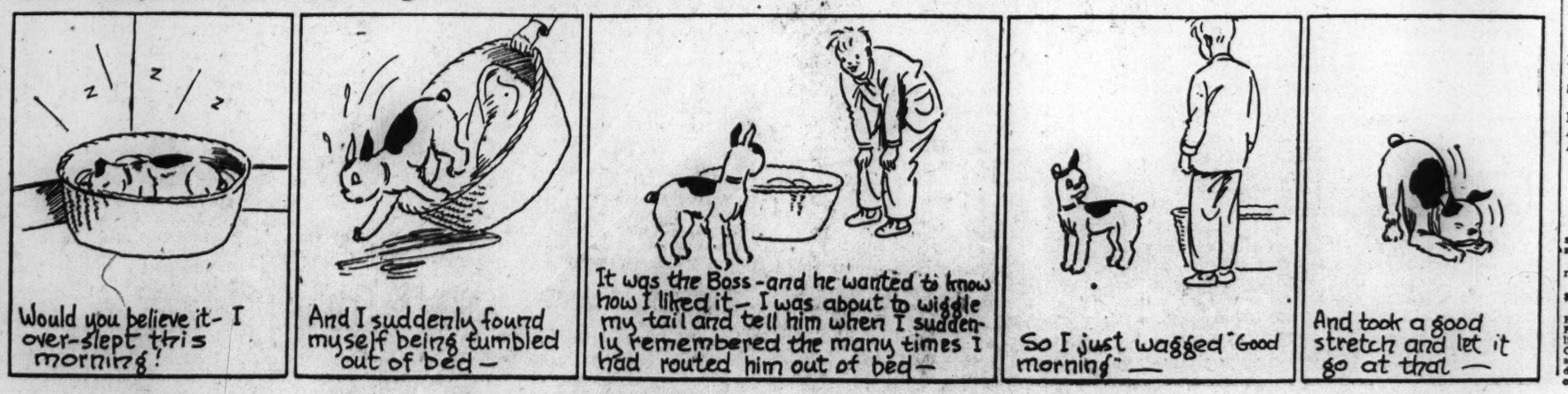
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Explanation*

By Le Pelley

YES, YOUR LITTLE FRIEND IS RIGHT. I BELONG TO A GROUP OF GEOLOGISTS WHO WERE LOOKING FOR FOSSILS IN THE ROCK OUT AT THE OLD QUARRY ..... WHEN WE CAME THROUGH TOWN WE SAW THIS SHACK....
IT ISN'T A SHACK, IT'S A CLUBHOUSE !
WELL — WE SAW THIS CLUBHOUSE — IT WAS JUST THE THING FOR US OUT IN THE COUNTRY ... WE NEEDED SOMEPLACE WARM TO COME INTO AND SORT OUT THE ROCKS .... WE INQUIRED AND TRIED TO FIND WHO OWNED IT, BUT WITHOUT MUCH SUCCESS !!
SINCE NO ONE SEEMED TO KNOW ABOUT IT, WE THOUGHT THERE WOULD BE NO HARM IN BORROWING IT FOR A FEW DAYS AND RETURNING IT ! SO SEVERAL OF US JUST LIFTED IT ON THE BACK OF OUR TRUCK AND TOOK IT ALONG !! WHEN WE WERE THROUGH WE BROUGHT IT BACK WITH AN ADDITION ON IT — AND THAT'S THE STORY !
L. Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The "Worm" Turns*

By Carmack


Would you believe it- I over-slept this morning!
And I suddenly found myself being tumbled out of bed-
It was the Boss-and he wanted to know how I liked it- I was about to wiggle my tail and tell him when I suddenly remembered the many times I had routed him out of bed-
So I just wagged "Good morning"—
And took a good stretch and let it go at that—

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Star Differs From a Planet?

Both stars and planets are celestial bodies. Both may be seen as tiny points of light in the night sky. They are, however, quite different, and they even look different to the observing eye.

Stars are huge flaming masses, like our common, everyday sun. As a matter of fact, the sun is itself a star. The reason the other stars do not look so big and bright as our sun is that they are so very much farther away from the earth.

Stellar distances are hard to express in ordinary terms because few people, other than astronomers, are used to thinking graphically of such tremendous reaches of space. An idea, however, of how far away the stars are, may be gained from the fact that an airplane traveling 600 miles an hour would reach our sun in a little over 17 years, but at the same speed it would require 4,800,000 years to reach the next nearest star!

Our sun, which seems so big and bright to us, is by no means the largest star; for such huge red stars as Betelgeuse and Antares are 200 to 300 times as large as our sun.

The planets, on the other hand, are not shining by their own light. The earth is one of the planets. The planets move round our sun and shine only by means of reflected sunlight. The nearest and brightest planet, Venus, could be reached by the imaginary plane traveling at 600 miles an hour, in five years. Compared with the sun and the stars, planets are not large, for the largest planet, Jupiter, is only a little more than one-tenth the size of the sun, while it would require more than one hundred earths to equal the size of our sun.

Planets can be distinguished from stars in the sky by reason of their brightness and because planets shine with a steady light, whereas the light from the stars seems to twinkle.—W. F. Keasbey.

Smart Dog

(Northern Daily Telegraph, Blackburn, England)

Syracuse, N. Y.

Because the dog which acts as the "eyes" of a blind woman can read the number 4B-450 on a motor-car license plate, a Syracuse motorist wrote to the authorities asking that he be allowed to retain this number on his new car.

In making his request, Mr. Marion B. Appleby wrote:

"I have a blind friend who takes a great delight in riding home with me each night. My car, being of popular make, is difficult to find in the huge parking lot. A few months ago I taught my friend's dog to tell the car by the license plates and thus enable her to wait for me in the car out of the cold."

The request has been granted.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Meeting on Holiday

Question: Our bylaws read: "All membership meetings shall be held at 8 p. m. . . . provided, however, that if any such meeting shall fall on a holiday, said meeting shall be held on the next succeeding business day."

A regular meeting was called for Sept. 9, which is a state holiday, "Admission Day." Amendments to bylaws were to be voted on. Objection was made on the ground that anything done would be illegal. A majority voted to change the bylaws. We close our Reading Room only on national holidays. Was the action legal?

Answer: It would appear to be legal. It would depend upon what the word "holiday" is taken to mean—whether a national holiday only, or whether it means also local and state holidays. Since the bylaws do not define, in the event of a difference of opinion, the members should decide what is meant. In effect, by voting to proceed with the business at the meeting, they interpreted the bylaw as meaning national holidays only. This view is supported also by the custom in connection with the Reading Room. The interpretation is subject to change at any time, hence it would be better to rephrase the bylaw in such terms that its meaning would be clear.

Incidentally, there seems something missing from the bylaw as above quoted. The probability is that it refers to regular meetings, which are most likely assigned to definite dates, with the provision that if any such date falls on a holiday, the meeting shall be held the next day.

Odds and Ends

Where Plumber Means Roofer

Lead roofs on houses, libraries and cathedrals were long so common in England that modern English roofers are still called plumbers.

Forest Energy

Forests in the United States capture and store as much of the sun's radiant energy each year as is contained in 1,500,000,000 tons of coal.

What We Eat

The annual diet of the average American includes 62 pounds of beef, 102 pounds of sugar, 177 pounds of flour, 180 pounds of potatoes, and 918 pounds of milk.

Just Be Glad

Oh, heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so!
What we've missed of calm we couldn't
Have, you know!
What we've met of stormy pain,
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again
If it blow.

For we know, not every morrow
Can be sad;
So forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears,
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.

—James Whitcomb Riley

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Genius is two per cent inspiration and ninety-eight per cent perspiration."—Thomas A. Edison.

Letter Changing: Time, tide, ride, rede, redd, reed, reek, week.

How Much Should House Rent For? $76.00.

Characters From Shakespeare's Plays: Horatio—Hamlet; Viola—Twelfth Night; Petruchio—Taming of the Shrew; Rosalind—As You Like It; Desdemona—Othello; Mercutio—Romeo and Juliet; Lysander—Midsummer Night's Dream; Cordelia—King Lear; Falstaff—Merry Wives of Windsor; Jessica—Merchant of Venice.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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• Editorials •

The British "Party System"

IS THE British "party system" breaking up? In the change which has come over the Parliamentary scene in this last six years some see the beginning of a profound and subtle evolution destined to alter the character of Parliamentary government.

It is suggested that the traditional "party system," having served its purpose during two centuries of usage, is beginning to break up and will ultimately vanish altogether. In the past it has provided a means by which the British democracy has canalized conflicting currents of political opinion, Parliament being divided between the Government forces and the Opposition, the "ins" and the "outs," the latter conducting themselves on the supposition that soon they will be "in."

The Leader of the Opposition in those days expected to be Prime Minister in the next Government; the Prime Minister, defending the Government against the attacks of the party opposite, would soon be changing his rôle and denouncing his successors. From session to session the battle was joined in the "cut and thrust" of party politics.

The scene is still staged for this habitual party warfare. Yet the heart appears to have gone out of this warfare. Labor leaders are often reproached with speaking like men who are not anticipating the responsibility of taking office. The policy of the Government holds the field. It is attacked in a desultory way, but on major domestic issues there is no clear-cut alternative policy, though on foreign issues a cleavage has begun to appear.

The tameness of Parliament, after 1931, was at first thought to be merely a consequence of National Government—the "parties" it was supposed, were temporarily in abeyance in order that all forces should be concentrated on dealing with the economic crisis. The Government included, and still includes, members of all parties; the Opposition was, and still is, weakened by the absence of men who threw in their lot with the "National" cause.

But there have been three Prime Ministers since the first National Government came in. There has also been a General Election. The economic crisis which called for the cessation of party warfare is over. But still there is no sign of an ~~alternative~~ Government. There is extraordinary unanimity in Parliament on domestic issues, and the Government continues to be supported in its foreign policy. The "party" attacks arise from the old habit of the party system rather than from any inherent party difference.

The enmities of internal parties appear to have diminished in proportion as it has become more important that a homogeneous British character should declare itself abroad in a divided world.

Powerful Pedestrian

GLENN CUNNINGHAM of Kansas is on his way. Those who saw him run the fastest mile a man was ever known to travel afoot may have left that indoor track at Dartmouth College thinking he had arrived. But it is essentially true of all track and field games that records are made to be broken. That is why excited followers of the sport of foot racing who have jammed the great metropolitan arenas during this record indoor season are talking today in terms of Four Minutes Flat for the man they call the Kansas Powerhouse.

In the realm of physical prowess, the impossible of yesterday is the commonplace of today. Just twenty years ago track followers were cheering little Joie Ray for his 4:14 record in the one-mile race at the A. A. U. games. This winter Cunningham's slowest rivals were losing races in better time. This is partly due to improvements in track design and running equipment. Harry Hillman, the Dartmouth athletic trainer, asked Cunningham to try for the record at Hanover because he felt the Dartmouth track was four seconds faster than Madison Square Garden's. Cunningham's flying feet confirmed that feeling. But after all it was the runner and not the track that made those epic revolutions. The credit goes to Cunningham not alone for his fabulous speed and stamina afoot but for the way he uses his head in pacing himself against the clock, and above all for the competitive spirit that sportsmen call a fighting heart.

The world may never see a faster mile than the 4:04.4 footprint the winged shoes of Glenn Cunningham pounded into the books at Hanover. That very uncertainty will give added interest to every effort this master miler makes to beat those tantalizing fractions to the tape. Covering the classic distance in an even four minutes may be a whittling process. But the fact that Cunningham could lop off four full seconds from his old indoor record in one try is what spices speculation about his chances of eventually running a miracle mile.

War and Profits

ATTEMPTS to take the profits out of war should be attempts to take the profits out of war. They will hardly serve to prevent war, but it is as war-preventives that they are frequently supported by peace sentiment. The Administration's "anti-war-profit bill" may appeal to a section of so-called peace sentiment that hopes by frightening potential war profiteers with threats to take their profits away from them, to discourage business interests from plunging the country into war.

Actually, the war-profits measure which is now attacked in a minority report by three members of the House Military Affairs Committee aims not at preventing war but at insuring a maximum of public effort toward winning it if it comes. It would place control of practically all public and private business in the hands of one man—the President—on the outbreak of war. The committee minority calls it a "blue print for Fascism" and "Congressional hara-kiri."

Let it not be forgotten that war in any case brings something similar to Fascism into any democracy involved. But remembering the impulses—broad and generous—that would spread the sacrifices of war not only among the people who have little influence other than their vote, but also among those whose economic position makes war less onerous for them, peace workers may well demand legislation that places more emphasis on profit limitation. Of eleven sections making up the war-profits bill, ten concern organization for war, and only one—and that in general terms—the restriction of profits.

The dissenters in the Military Affairs Committee have not opposed the bill on the grounds that industry must be allowed to profit on war if it is to be induced to co-operate in war. This may be noted with appreciation by people who are expected to sacrifice their sons and their own lives and prosperity for patriotism's sake. For they feel they have a right to demand that business interests show as much patriotism when it comes to sacrificing some of their profits.

It is not too much to ask. But the numerous unsatisfactory bills which have been designed to restrict war profits indicate that the problem is a difficult one, and one which will be solved only if public demand persists. It should persist, but it should not imagine that removing the profits from war is all there is to removing the possibility of war.

Small Things—Added Up

SO ACTIVE has Boston's legislative commission on taxation and public expenditure been, it scarcely seems possible it was only a year ago Bostonians were lamenting the torpor of the preceding economy commission. Of course some of this year's reports—the sales tax recommendation and the proposal for making a proportional representation-city manager plan of government available for all Bay State cities except Boston, for examples—will be seriously debated; but most of the reports point out improvements so obvious that many will wonder why they were not put through long ago.

Of such a nature was the report filed yesterday advising, among other things, a shift of the state budget period to a fiscal year starting July 1, inclusion of Military Department purchases under the state purchasing agent, definition and clear specification of the duties and powers of the Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and payment of state employees' salaries bi-monthly instead of monthly.

These are simple things, surely. Yet the economy commission points out that by starting the fiscal year on December first, Massachusetts regularly runs six months of the year without a budget, losing half the effectiveness of the logical financial plan that a budget is supposed to give. As an example of savings possible in the Military Department, the commission mentions the fact that the state can buy oil for 55 cents a gallon while the Military Department pays $1.20 for the same grade. Full efficiency is not obtained from the Administration and Finance division merely because the law is vague in regard to its powers and duties. Payment of employees once a month, it is said, has caused many of them to seek advance payments. Bookkeeping has mounted. By paying more often, order and economy would result.

Simple things, yes. But the commission estimates they would save about $1,500,000 a year! It is up to the members of the legislature to start these economies without delay.

IT HAS been wisely said that money will do a lot for people. Undoubtedly true, but still not as much as people will do for money.

WHEN 10,000 feet of wire was allegedly stolen from an abandoned CCC camp, authorities were mystified as to how it could be done, since it was a live wire with 2300 volts in it. If it were as alive as all that, maybe it just got up and walked off by itself.

Storied Finance

Book News of the Day

WALTER LEAF, a famous British banker, once said that three things disposed men to madness: love, ambition, and the study of currency problems, and he added that the last-named was the worst. High finance is a cognate aspect of the currency problem. Certainly it is notoriously difficult to understand, but, when clothed in flesh and blood, it becomes as fascinating as a novel. Even the movies have found this out. For instance, there was the recent picture of the House of Rothschild. Profiting by this lesson, Paul H. Emden has written the story of MONEY POWERS OF EUROPE IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES (New York: Appleton-Century. $3.50) in terms of human relationships.

Unfortunately, he has written his book in the stilted language of the bank parlor, and with the same discretion. There was an opportunity, for instance, to take his readers behind the scenes in the chapter on the British Midland Bank. But I looked in vain for flesh and blood in this personal history. Mr. Emden writes mainly of the great architect of the Midland, Sir Edward Holden, giving only a curt reference to Holden's successor as chairman, Reginald McKenna.

Yet Mr. McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, is a stormy petrel in British banking. In 1925 he fought against a return to the gold standard at the old parity. He is the gospeler of money management and reflation. In short, he has done everything that the other members of the Big Five of British banks at the time thought unorthodox, and in consequence, is anathema to the Bank of England, particularly to its governor, Montagu Norman. One does not have to be long in the City to hear about the McKenna-Norman feud.

* * *

Another failure to take advantage of good material is the story of the 1931 bank crisis in Germany. This was the signal for the money panic which eventually toppled all the world's currencies off their golden perch. It did more than that. The 1931 crisis led the way to the toppling of High Finance itself off its throne. The chapter about it gives promise in its title, "Twilight of the Gods," that Mr. Emden realizes the significance of 1931. But the account does not betray much more than knowledge; for there is no communication of the drama associated with this particular twilight. In fact, the story is exciting, as anybody can vouch who has heard Dr. Brüning tell it; but in Mr. Emden's hands it moves as leisurely as the gait of a bank vice-president.

Out of that crisis the Danatbank was the only one of the Big Four German banks to stay shut. Mr. Emden says that the Government refusal to salvage this bank was unnecessary. Maybe so; but why was it thrown to the wolves? Jakob Goldschmidt, head of the Danat, and Hjalmar Schacht, former head of the Reichsbank, never hit it off, and Mr. Emden mentions the fact. But in 1931 Schacht was temporarily out of the picture, Dr. Hans Luther having taken his place at the Reichsbank. Mr. Emden says nothing about the manner in which Dr. Brüning's Germany fell heir to a large part of the iron and steel industry out of the wreck, nor of the personal rivalries, other than the Schacht-Goldschmidt rivalry, that furnished the background of the 1931 débâcle.

* * *

One would like to know what has become of the flashy Jakob Goldschmidt. I saw him in 1929. His good-natured, swaggering manner of prophesying his own doom always seemed to be uttered for the sake of drawing attention to himself. But when he spoke of his 365 directorships, and when one realized his great power, one felt that the handwriting was on the wall. The man he spoke of with conversational alarm, however, was Hitler, not Bruning, not Schacht.

Further back the author sheds a great deal of light on that alliance between government and high finance which was one of the characteristic developments of the era before 1931. It is a panorama of general as well as specialized history that Mr. Emden unfolds, and a good deal of industry must have gone into the writing, for which students will be grateful.

H. B. E.

The One That Always Gets Away

San Francisco Bay, 1849-1938

AHEAT haze hung over San Francisco and the Bay region as the plane soared up from Mills Field, banked around by the east and flew north toward Lake Tahoe. A haze that subdued all the usual bright colors of the city, and turned them to pastel. Here and there, particularly in the San Mateo hills, a house pushed up through the vaporous drifts as if it wished not to have its identity lost.

I opened the book I had fetched along to read, and a yellowed clipping fell out. The type was unfamiliar, and the paper itself looked old and scorched. The heading said it was an account of a trip made from Hawaii to San Francisco in the fall of 1849, by an Irish-Frenchman, just finishing a consulship in the Islands.

"We are about to touch at one of the most interesting and mysterious points on the globe," it read. "We are shortly to see the solution of a question which, for the last fifteen months, has thrown the new, as well as the old, world into strange perplexities. The whole world has agitated itself to know whether the so much vaunted mines of California are anything but a huge deception, a Yankee puff, concocted in order to attract colonists and capitalists to an unhealthy and inhospitable country, or whether they are something tangible and real."

I laughed, thinking that San Francisco is a very large city to have grown out of a Yankee puff, and I thought too that at least the "so much vaunted mines" had been sufficiently real to impel a man, not without a reputation as a lover of adventure, to take a very long journey, to investigate.

"The entrance to the Bay of San Francisco resembles very much that of Brest," the account continued. "Arrived in front of the entrance, the voyager sees expanding before him, not merely a port, or even a lake, but a Mediterranean in miniature."

As I looked off over the Bay I wished the visitor of 1849 might see it now, for a great fleet was there, a fleet comparable in size and magnificence to his vision of "all the fleets of the world." As my eyes explored the waters beyond the Golden Gate I saw a long and unbroken line of ships, and ships, and more ships, proudly plying the gun metal waters. Battleships, cruisers, destroyers, airplane carriers, all flying the flag of the United States, gathering for their marine bivouac. Single file they came through the Golden Gate, the last in line barely in view, far out "across the bar," while those in the van stood on under Golden Gate Bridge, gleaming proudly in its hour of honor, skirted Telegraph Hill, past Treasure Island in its process of being transformed into another wonder, sailing along the west margin of Yerba Buena Island and under the lifting towers of the Bay Bridge to make their anchorages at last.

Looking again at the yellowed clipping I read, "The forest of masts which opens to the view all around, reminds one of Havre and Marseilles. There are at this moment upward of three hundred and forty merchant ships anchored near the town, without counting a considerable number of brigs and small craft. All without exception have lost their crews, and many of them have been deserted by the captains themselves. An American corvette, carrying the flag of Commodore Jones, keeps sole watch over this mass of property."

Think of it! More than three hundred and forty ships anchored in San Francisco Bay in 1849! For a moment my imagination ran backward through the years, and I saw picturesque masts, like stern watchmen, calling without ceasing to the wretched crews which had forsaken their ships to join in the frenzied search for gold. There was gold in the Bay now, too, the gold of a setting sun; and there were ships. As many as those the visitor saw. But these ships were manned and ready.

Our plane surged into the north. Almost lost now in the mists were architectural wonders which the writer could surely never have imagined when he wrote of the San Francisco he saw from the bay, "You find large cabins, a theater, churches for all the Christian sects, and a great number of handsome houses. Some of them are built of stone, but for the most part of wood and adobe."

But surely, I thought, as I put the crackling little clipping away, the visitor must have seen enough to convince him that the mines, though they might demand terrific labor of those who meant to wrest from them their treasures, were much more than ". . . a huge deception, concocted in order to attract colonists and capitalists. . . ."

J. W.

"Adapting the Constitution"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To my mind, your editorial, "Adapting the Constitution," did not come out strongly enough in favor of Senator Norris' amendment. It should be made very clear, it seems to me, that this proposal would do much to head off any new moves to "pack the Court," and to prevent any repetition of the nine months of Court debate which the nation saw last year.

There exist but three legal ways of going to the constitutional well for more federal power. That is, unless one would take from the Supreme Court its power to pass on constitutionality. The most gradual, the least upsetting to established codes, is by judicial interpretation. The Supreme Court justices find, for example, that Labor has become a national problem; they decide, therefore, that it can be supervised federally rather than locally as heretofore.

But what if the Court refuses to so read the national scene? Two methods remain: one, to "pack the Court"; the other to amend the Constitution. The evils of packing the Court—the way it would lower the Court's prestige, make it a useless appendage, and diminish respect for the Constitution—have been mentioned often enough. The other method, amendment, is today—and must have appeared last year to President Roosevelt to be—an almost impossible, hopelessly time-consuming route. It is often said that a determined minority in 13 states can block amendment.

Had the amendment route been easier, the President might have proposed an amendment, instead of the Court reorganization, last year. Under the Norris proposal, he would have been submitting the issue directly to the people. For Senator Norris would have any amendment placed on the official state ballots, and voted on in regular state elections.

Without an easier amendment route, pressures for expanded federal power may again build up, as they did during early New Deal days. There is no guarantee that the "judicial interpretation" route will always be open, that the Court will always retain its advanced viewpoint. Another President may feel obliged to choose between the amendment and the "packing" route. Suppose, next time, the Court does not escape, as it did so narrowly last year?

Today, the constitutional storm is stilled. The Norris amendment may be considered with calm reasonableness. Now is the time to give it the close consideration it deserves.

Boston. W. H. S.

Rum, Reform and Sailors

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Wide Horizon article on drinking and reform was very illuminating, and I hope you will deal further with this real need.

A sailor tells me that being bored is one of the main reasons sailors drink. Often it's because they're in a strange town, among strangers. If some educational work could be done before they go ashore, as to places of interest, for instance, and if someone would take an interest in guiding them there, I think there would be a response. This same sailor, with three other sailors, visited a school in Tokyo. They were asked if they were teachers. When replying that they were sailors, they were laughed at: "Oh, sailors wouldn't visit a school."

E. S.

Seattle, Wash.

Repetition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the audience likes a certain part of a movie, some South American moving picture houses will stop the performance and repeat the scene until the audience is satisfied. American movies do somewhat the same thing, except they just present it some other week, under some other title, with some other cast, with no increase in prices.

G. L. P.

Boston.

The Wide Horizon

History Out of Architecture

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

WHATEVER Herr Hitler may do for the Third Reich in other spheres, there is no doubt that he will leave his impress on German architecture. Just as the past five years have brought political, cultural and social changes, so the next few decades will bring far-reaching architectural changes. For Herr Hitler is himself so passionately interested in the art of building that most of the energy left over from political engineering has been applied to a refashioning of the face of the Reich, of its roads and its principal cities.

In doing this, he is following the tradition of other totalitarian rulers, including the Hapsburgs, the rulers of that Empire where he was born, and in Vienna, its beautiful capital, in which he spent some of his most impressionable years. Besides, in his youth had he not dreamed of an artist's career? Every great period, he has declared, reveals its final expressions of value in its buildings; when nations pass through great internal experiences they fashion these externally also, and their work is more convincing than the spoken word.

The new colossal building program which Germany is now putting through is no novelty in history. Not many months ago, the bimillenary of Augustus recalled the very many contributions made by that great Emperor to the architecture of Rome. The aims of this work of two thousand years ago—to create work, to impress the imagination and to serve as a visible guarantee that the new regime had come to stay—might also be applied to similar schemes in the twentieth century, the arterial roads and colossal buildings of which are interpreted as monumental expressions of the inner greatness of the regime under which they are built.

* * *

The term architecture signifies two things, viz., a certain kind of building, and also a certain way of building. And, in the Third Reich, architecture must in both these connotations conform to National Socialist ideas. For National Socialism laid down the rule long ago that all the arts justify themselves only to the extent that they serve the party ideals. Architecture, therefore, is something more than "an art of illusion" or the mere "dressing of a building in a superior way." It is the external expression of nationalism, of the racial idea. Just as the medieval town halls and the old castles scattered throughout the Reich are living landmarks of valuable cultural traditions, so the new edifices are to be the embodiments in stone of the National Socialist epoch. They are particularly intended as representations not of an individual, but of a communal good. These buildings have been made so beautiful, Herr Hitler declared recently at Munich, because they belong not to an individual but to all—because they are intended to exalt the whole German people. Utility, clarity, simplicity of form and purpose are declared to be their peculiar qualities.

Certain criticisms have been made that these new buildings have no special form of their own but are merely "classical" imitations. To these critics the National Socialist replies that it is not the copying of this detail or that—here a cornice or there a colonnade—which decides such a point but rather whether the new architecture expresses "the eternal aspect of an important epoch." And just as Schinkel, though using the classical style, immortalized the aspirations of Prussia a century ago, so is Prof. Albert Speer, under Hitler, making the same historical contribution for the Third Reich.

Nowadays, the national quality is stressed as one of the unique features of the new German architecture. Yet it is a remarkable fact that if one compares what is written about the role of the architect in this country and elsewhere; in Soviet Russia to whose Weltanschauung (world outlook) the National Socialists declare themselves fundamentally opposed, the similarity is remarkable.

* * *

Since the national and racial aspects are so emphasized in all branches of National Socialist culture nowadays, the general opinion held by many writers on architecture elsewhere that so much is due to the general Zeitgeist (influence of the period, in general) would not be accepted in modern Germany—not that where conditions and materials are similar, so is the architecture. As one English author has written: "Friedrich Schinkel is considered to be as typical of Germany as Decimus Burton is of England; yet there is not a hair between them. Cheltenham is much nearer to Potsdam architecturally than it is even to Bath. . . . Political boundaries have little influence on style of architecture . . . where conditions and materials are similar, so is the architecture."

Whatever be the outcome of the present developments in German architecture, this branch of art is being given full scope for development according to National Socialist ideas. Formerly, architecture had to be content with a section of an annual exhibition in which painting and sculpture played the chief roles. But, in future, the exhibition for the latter will be held during the summer and that for architecture and artistic handwork during the winter. The first architectural exhibition opened in January by Herr Hitler, in the House of German Art, Munich, showed models of the buildings of the Third Reich, either finished or planned.